RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XI NO. 272 BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20. 1923. TWO ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	[illegible]
Single [illegible]		

OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches: Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10, 41
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8 963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16.385
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10.902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16.227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd may	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
31st ..	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers for India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,968
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

[illegible]	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
[illegible]	SICILIA* ..	6,813

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Nov.	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi.
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
(REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21st Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec	2nd Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer Commander Tons Arrival Departure.

Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	25th Nov.	9th Dec.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Dairen	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Haiphong	New York	Tsingtau
Hamburg	Peking	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yloilo
Hankow		Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
P. R. BYNG, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capita Rs. 2,56,190.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,181 £3,534,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and [illegible]
AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

[illegible]	Djember	Pekalongan
Bourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Toeal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE List.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7.

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY A FORD.

1. Because of its LOW INITIAL COST.
(5-seater Touring Car costs Rs. 2450/-)
2. Because of the LOW RUNNING COST.
(25-30 miles to a gallon of petrol).
3. Because SPARE PARTS are always readily available at REASONABLE PRICES.
(A Ford Valve costs -/14/-, a Connecting Rod, 7/3)
4. BECAUSE DEPRECIATION IS LOW.
(A second-hand Ford is not only saleable at all times but commands a good price.)

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1919
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. SVAN A—Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX—Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaon

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.
A

WANTED [illegible]erati GRADUATE, cre with [illegible] Line experience preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Write Box No. 9830 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
18100

AGENTS WANTED in Bombay for first class English Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Co., Apply Box No. 9837 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A
18113

WANTED—A B. Com. with Accountancy, knowledge of Hindi, Teaching experience and Managing capacity essential. Apply Box No. 9834 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A
R9001

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced MANAGER to take charge of a well-established Insurance Office. Pay according qualifications. Apply with full particulars to:—RAO SAHEB C. CUNDASAWMY MUDALIAR, Chairman of the Board of Directors Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Co. Ltd., 49, Krishnappa Naik Tank Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A
18121

WANTED.—Competent MANAGERS for our Coal and Export and Import business on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 with future prospects. The applicant must be strictly honest and hard working gentleman and must furnish with a cash security of Rs. 5,000. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Bengal Trading and Coal Company, Ltd., 23, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A
R9010

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C
R8950

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA
8980

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A going SHOP of PIECE-GOODS with Tailoring Department attached, in Girgaon. Management desirous of selling owing to ill-health. Reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 9818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G
R8960

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY Rs. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T
R8977

STONES FOR SALE—Yellow "Basalt" stones for building purposes in all sizes near Andheri Station. For rates and other particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Civil Engineers, Bell Lane, Fort.
T
R8943

WHY PAY Re. 1-2 per lb. for adulterated unwholesome bazaar ghee, when COCOGEM, the pure refined deflavourized and deodorized Coconut butter, is obtainable at As. 11½ per lb. in 6lb. tins. Delivery free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T6
17644

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T
R8839

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White, United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA
R8979

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and white Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga).
R8847

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

[illegible] column inch [illegible]er insertion.

1st Inser[illegible] ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Inser[illegible] ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inser[illegible] ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified ADVERTISEMENT COLUMN.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1923, at Fraserpet 300 odd tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots by auction. For particulars apply:—DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Coorg, Mercara.
18093

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of December, 1923, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th day of November, 1923. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of November, 1923, to the 10th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1923.
C18118

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1923 and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of December, 1923, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th day of November ,1923. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of November, 1923 to the 10th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1923.
C18119

THE CRESENT MILLS CO LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1923 and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of December, 1923, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th day of November ,1923. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of November, 1923 to the 10th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1923.
C18126

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THIRTY-THIRD EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE AT TOWN HALL

Including those for the British Empire Exhibition

26th November, 1923—Conversazione at 9-15 p.m. at the Town Hall.

27th November 1923—Exhibition open to the public from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Daily till 15th December, 1923, except on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1923.
18110

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 400 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 26th day of November, 1923, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 19th November, 1923. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address standing on the Register of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 19th November, 1923, to 29th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1923.
C18114

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

HEREBY I GIVE NOTICE to the public that seven shares of Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., Nos. 21330 to 21336 (inclusive), in the name of the undersigned, have been LOST. Nobody should enter into any transactions for the said shares.

HIRALAL BHAGAWANDAS MULL.
19, Second Parsi Wada,
Khetwadi, Bombay.
R9002

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

A DISPENSARY with all medicines, apparatus, utensils, fittings, etc., situate at Lalbag, Parel, of the late Dr. G. Y. Benker, B.A., L.M. & S., is to be disposed of in its present condition. Persons desirous of buying it should write to the undersigned or see him between 7-30 and 9-30 in the morning or evening.

N. S. DEVRUKHKER,
B.A., LL.B.,
Jethabhai Kalyanji Building,
opposite Gaumdevi Temple,
Gaumdevi, Bombay.
R9004

TENDERS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8289 brass of good moorum for filling in at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

The work must be completed by 31st March, 1924.

N.B.—No work can be carried out at the Race Course before 9 a.m. on any day and no work whatever can be done on Race Days.

TENDERS should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. T. C. and will be received up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd November, 1923.

For further particulars apply to the OVERSEER, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

(By Order)
J. E. HUGHES, Major.,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18092

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18112

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of:—

1. Paints.
2. Brushes.

During the year 1924-25.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on 17th December, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 27th November, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 15th November, 1923.
C18116

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my Share Certificate No. 4442 of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., has been LOST or MISLAID. Any person being in possession of it is requested to return the same within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the Company will be requested to issue a duplicate thereof.

AMRATLAL D. HAJI.
Girdharlal and Tribhovandas,
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. HABIBBHOY CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay, Muhomedan Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in the High Court of Bombay, Suit No 3070 of 1922, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. v/s. Mahomed Essack Haji Abdulla Nurani, at the Public Auction sale of the premises in pursuance of the directions given in the consent decree dated the 28th day of November, 1922, made in the above suit. Any person having any claim into or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void. THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land appropriated to building purpose situate at Palli Road, in Bandra, bearing Original Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No. 109 in Danda Line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana, admeasuring three thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by a Private Road, on or towards the South by the Public Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mulraj Khatau and partly by the property secondly described and on or towards the East partly by a Private Road and partly by the property of Mulraj Khatau which premises form the subject matter of an agreement dated seventh day of April one thousand nine hundred and six between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ernest William Noble and others of the other part and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement about eight hundred and six square yards, situate at Palli Hill in Bandra, bearing Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No. 109 in the Danda line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Mulraj Khatau, on or towards the East by the property firstly described and on or towards the South and West by the land of Mulraj Khatau both which premises firstly and secondly described are delineated on the plan annexed to the Conveyance dated 9th day of March, 1920, and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line together with the messuage tenements and buildings erected on the property firstly described together also with full and free right of way to and from the said lands with or without horses carts and carriages along the Road on the South East side of the said lands from the main Road running along the ridge of Palli Hill and leading to the Bungalow and the said lands with the right to have a carriage entrance opening on the said road from any part of the said lands.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C18118

On the 25th November, 1923, the following Machinery is to be sold by Auction at the Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

1. One 30" x 8"-0" Boiler.
1. One Press.
36. Thirty-six Gins.
1. Duplex Patent Hydraulic Cotton Press with One 12" Ram, Two Revolving Boxes 4' x 16' x 12'-0'

PARTICULARS.

1. ONE 30' x 8'-0' BOILER. One 30' x 8'-0' ft. LANCASHIRE BOILER, 125 lbs. working presser by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., 1894.
1. ONE PRESS.

One 400lbs. Hydraulic Cotton Baling Press of Messrs. Hydraulic Engineering Co., Leeds, in 1914; consisting of one Shelley's type short stroke pumping engine with 12-2" pumps.

One half Press with 17 ft. deep cotton Box and three 7½" Rams.

One Finishing Press with 14½" columns and 2" Rams. Whole plant complete with necessary piping connections, water tank and Bale extractor in good working order. 40000 Bales pressed so far

36 GINS-THIRTY-SIX GINS.
36 Gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers Co. Ltd. 1904 complete with gearing in good working order.

Up-country purchasers may send their offers by post before the 20th November, 1923, and selected parties will be notified to be present at the Auction.

The conditions of Auction will be notified at the time of Auction.
18079

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises as one lot the following very valuable property consisting of three pieces of land with passages between Viz:—

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate in the south side of Chinchpokli Cross Lane in Ghorupdeo, Mazagaon, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by Chinchpokil Cross Lane, on or towards the East by land bearing New Survey No. 2/3628 in the occupation of the Kaiser-Hind Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., on or towards the South by a private passage beyond which is the land secondly hereinafter described and on the West by a public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid containing by admeasurement 23070 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid beyond which is the piece of land first hereinafter described, on or towards the East by the land bearing New Survey No. 7/3628 in occupation of Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and on or towards the South partly by a private passage beyond which is the land thirty hereinafter described and partly by the property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor bearing New Survey No. 1/3634 and on or towards the West partly by the said property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor and partly by the said public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid bounded on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid containing by admeasurement 7278 square yard or thereabouts and beyond which is the said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of Venayeck Bhasker Sakalkar bearing New Survey No. 4/3628 and 2/3641 occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital on or towards the South by the property occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital and on or towards the West by a public passage.

The above three plots contain an aggregate area of 48113 square yards or thereabouts, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos: E. 11790, 11794, and 11795 and under New Survey No. 8/3620 and Cadastral Survey No. 716, 1/716 and 2/716 of the Mazagaon Division.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of sale and for inspection of the draft lease and the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COLOURED TWILLS.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1844 of 1922.

Pudumsey Munjee, a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
[illegible]egal representa-
N. P. 269 P. No. [illegible]
Twills.

Terms.—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No 12, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Cigarettes Lighters, Hinges, Cocoanuts, Advertising matter, Toilet requisites, Woollen piece-goods, Lead sheets, Half silk laces, crate soda water bottles, broken tiles, sugar samples, machinery, toys, glassware, paint, cycle parts, Crude oil, provision, bricks, metal cash boxes, 1 tube pipe, wooden sleepers, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1923.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA
GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME
"JOCKEY OF DEATH"
Cinema Film Drama in 5 Reels together with
BOXING CONTESTS
Film of two reels.
Cinema Shows only Twice To-day and upto Friday
next at 5-15; and 7 p. m. (S. T.)
ORDINARY RATES.
COMMENCING TO-DAY
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO CO
will commence their merry and Bright shows for one week only at the Novelty Cinema by special request.
Only One Show Every Night Upto Friday Next at 9-30 p. m. (S T.)
Prices of Admission: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
The Renowned Scottish Baritone.
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MAY MURRAY" in PEACOCK ALLEY
EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
"OTHELLO" and
"THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SATI—NARMADA
The most powerful story produced by Kohinoor Film Co. in 9 Reels. Don't miss to SEE.
Daily 6, 8-15& 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Grant Road
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wed. 21st Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MANAPAMANA.
Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S HOSIERY SHOP AT CHACKLA STREET.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Alimahomed Rahimtoola and Anr, traded as Alimahomed Shivji & Co., (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1923, at 3 p.m (S.T.) at the said insolvent Shop No. 105, at Chackla Street, the following:—

One big lot of ladies and gentlemen's stockings, socks, handkerchiefs undershirts, garters, shawls, etc., etc., and clocks, Mehta boxes, etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th November, 1923.

STRAIGHT VERSUS WIDE GATE.

The "Servant" writes:—

What would it profit us if we gain the whole world but lose our own soul? T most of us this is mere transcendental nonsense. But even the so-called practical man knows that without inner resources, he is nowhere also in this matter-of-fact world as he is liable to be beaten and buffetted at every step. One who has no courage, no fortitude, no patience no stamina no capacity of resistance is hardly reckoned as a man of any consequence even by the superficial observers with whom he enters into daily transactions. However you may deny the soul, you affirm it every minute of your life in all your judgments, decisions and conclusions. Such a man is to be respected, such a man is to be trusted such a man is to be approached if we require immediate and sure help. How are these conclusions arrived at, if not by a reference to the qualities which are predicated of the soul and which we are so apt to ignore and ridicule.

Mahatma Gandhi's chief offence was that he wanted us to make the revival and strengthening of these qualities our chief preoccupation, before we turn our attention to any other work. Can any hard-headed practical man suggest to us any other method for making ourselves useful and important even in the worldly sense? We are told of the will-o-the-wisp politics which dispenses with the necessity of cultivating these virtues urged by men who are complimented as faddists-cranks, fanatics, bigots and what not. Mahatma Gandhi wanted us to develop the will of the Nation by concentrating on one thing. That was discarded as impracticable and too much medieval befitting a man who does not appreciate the value of the twentieth century units of time and space. Do not create, do not grow, but fight and struggle—this alone is worthy of a hero-of a man. The previous formula is only meant to cover inaction and cowardice. But fight presupposes strength fight presupposes an inexhaustible commissariat, fight presupposes the determination to rise after every fall, fight presupposes the readiness to submit to inconceivable privations, fight presupposes a serried rank behind the firing line, fight presupposes the willingness to meet death with cheerfulness at any moment, fight presupposes the capacity to make friends of erstwhile enemies and last, though not the least fight presupposes unquenchable faith in a principle which alone enables one to work and suffer irrespective of considerations of success or failure.

So whatever our programme, if we mean business, we cannot overlook the cultivation of those qualities which are the real determinant of the destiny of an individual or race. That sort of politics whose inevitable effect is only the discouragement and repression of these qualities and habits as prejudicial to immediate success and which only accentuates our multifarious differences adds to our terrible bitternesses, further weakens our already weak sense of honour, regards truth fairness and justice as harmful encumbrances so far as success is conceived, can only drive us deeper and deeper into the mire, in which we are already so hopelessly wallowing. Even free peoples are sinking through it. How disastrous its effects must be on subject countries? Even if we cannot pursue any positive good, even if we find it hard to accept manly, healthy and salutary methods, that is no reason why we should glide into questionable bye-paths. It is the old story of the straight gate versus wide gate. Straight is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth men to life and few there be that find it. But if you want life, willy nilly you must find it.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.

S S Margha, Milne, London.
S S Pilsna, Stefan, Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their por clearances yesterday:—

S S Hoogkerk, Meyer, Calcutta.
S S Pundit, Macton Australia.

The following vessels began to load yester day:—

Steamer Somersetshire for Antwerp.
Steamer Pundit for Australia.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha, 5090 tons, Captain R Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain Stefane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo passengers.

S S Hoogkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Hoogkerk, 3170 tons, Captain B Meyer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Kentucky 4673, Calcutta 21/11 W and A. Graham and Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 24/11 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
9 Melford Hall 3583 N F 21/11 K N & Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
Overside 12 Revati 250 N F N F B S N & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora 1878 P. G. 21/11 O S K.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 23/11 M M & Co.
7 Hoogkerk, 3170 Colombo, 20/11 E D Sassoon & Co.
8 Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta 21/11 T M & Co.
10 Accra 1751 N. F., D M Khandvani.
10 & 11 C/ Genoa 3965 N F, 20/3/24, K and Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon 22/11 M M & Co.
B Homefield 3228 N F N F, M M & Co.
D & E Chanda 3941 N F N F, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 M Coast, N F, R E Coolin & Co.
M Champavati 320 N F N F, F B S N Co.
N Urbino 3212, Karachi 20/11 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Dongala due about 9th December, Agent and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmi due about 14th Decembe Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P an O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margua due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due abo t 23rd November, A and A Graham Co.
Trafford Hall due about 19th Nov Agent K N Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J Agent J F Co.
Clan Ranold due about 22nd Nov Elysia due about 8th December, Agent A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A G Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 19th November, W and A Graham Co.
Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and ham Co.
Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and ham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, L T Co.
Gacovia due about 18th December, Ag T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Ag Italiana.
Castle Vorgiano due about 15th Dec Agent M Italina.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Volkart Bros.
Kentucky due about 14th November, W and A Graham Co.
Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W an Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th Nov Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th Nov Agents O S K.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 19th December, Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 19.

S S Delta for London:—3 pots Palmarosa oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 3 bundles woolen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 15 bales tanned cow hides, H B Ramji and Co.; 283 cwt G. Dal seed, G. Mudza; 150 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 5 bales ctry sheep skin,, 7 bales ctry goat skin, M. Ludull; 10 packages wearing apparel etc., M M and Co., 8 bundles E. woolen carpets, R. Purshottam and Co.; 20 bales tanned sheep skin, 12 bales tanned cow hides, L Hasam; 3 bales woolen carpets, M M and Co.; 45 bales ctry cow hides tanned, Hajij Noormahomed Haji Essa; 3 cwt. cardmoms E. Virjee and Co.; 25 cases fishmaws H A Mohamad and Sons; 25 cases fish maws, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 25 cases sh maws, A Abdool Sathoff; 60 cwt Ind. cardamoms G Suchidina and Co.; 20 bales tanned cow hides, R Alimohamad; 28 bales tanned cow hides, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 7 pots ginger gross oil, Volkart Bros.; 195 bales sari hemp, S. Parmanand; 5 bales Itorsi hemp, S. Parmanand; 3 pots ginger gross oil, M A Pashmia; 2 packages Ind. trophies, Cox's Shipping Agency, 1 packages gold and silver articles and jewellery, Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 cases Boot Polish, Lalji Devroji and Cd., 11 packages wearing apparel etc Messrs. Coutts and Co., 1000 cwt. myrobollams, B Damjee and Co., 260 cwt. superfine wt skin, Nizamuddin and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—221 casks Indi condimens, Memorji Poonglaaji and Sons; 101 cases Ind. curry Powder, Memorji Poonglaji and Sons; 36 bales raw wool, Latham Aber. crombie and Co.; 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmahomad; 21 bales wool raw, C. Chaganmul; 50 bales ctry. cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 1000 cwt myrobollams B Damjee and Co., 113 bales African cotton raw, C C Parekh and Co.; 93 bales wool raw, C Ramsurup; 40 bales wool Bombay Co. Ltd.; 423 bales In Bros.; 72 bales Ind. raw Co. Ltd.; 400 bales In Kabushiki Kaisha; 208 Gurmukhrai Sukhanan cotton, H Ram Bhaga

S S Castelia for B cotton fly, Khimji Vi ctry. cotton oily, K

S S Castelia for M E D Sassoon and Co B Meyer and Co., B Meyer and Co. Chachaty Freres.

S S Somersetsh manganese ore, C bales Ind. raw Co.

S S Crostafels cotton fly, K Th cotton fly, Birla fly, B. Karsond cotton, Rally

S S Crostafe cotton fly, B ctry cotton fl dropping fly 1100 cwt gro Ebrahimjee.

S S Urbi raw cotton

S S Pils cotton, Kil raw cotton raw cotto cotton, B cotton, V

S S P

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, November 20.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH. AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT AT 3 P. M.

Appeal 46-23—The Arb. Act, Amarchand and M. Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas, Deokaran Nanji, Captain and V.

47-23—The Arb Act, Amarchand and M. Tulsidas Morarji, Deokaran Nanji Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2056-23—Jehangir M and S. Nowla Doonga and Co, Aramita widow and others, Mulji T and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Kanga and Co, Andrade and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2484-24—Shah and Ch, Dhanji Vallabhji and anr, Cowasji Framji and Co, and anr. Mulla and M.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd Habib Tar Mahomed Mulla and M.

2434-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Keshavlal Ayeshabai M B Chothia and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

T and I J Re Parbati, widow, 20-20 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jenesre widow, Suraswatibai widow, Jamshedji K and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5351-22—Payne and Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Nanakchand Nathmal and anr Madhowji and C.,

LONG CAUSES.

313-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co.

Co. Haji Adamji wood Moti,

Official Assignee, M B Chothia Amin and D.

308-22—Javeri and Co, Re Motichand Ravji Gandhi, Manockchand Rameshand Gujar, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Relo and Co, Parshram Dalaram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manubhai Maneklal Shah, Keshavji Muljis Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v John Leonzeni widow.

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondeo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bechanshanwar Bawablai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ezmji Dhora v Hariram Meghji and others.

3869-23—F P Pavri, Nowroji Hormusji, Contractor and others v Hormusji Rustomji Mody and another, Patell and E.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4032-23—Khandwalia and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and another v Kesharichand Devchand, Daphtary F and D.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jairam Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Hussein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4095-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

LONG CAUSES.

Co. Joharmal Madanlal, ansing Malvi M R

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 29/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's slling D. D. Frcs. 555
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. Frcs. 605
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 595
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 158¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 152¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 333
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.83-½
London—Paris Frcs. 81.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.50
London—Rome Liras 102.09
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Very steady to firm market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 31/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	233
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	236
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	167 1/2

Market—Steady

London, Nov 16

Rupee	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	32 7/8

Causes and Effects of Silver—India China buying uncertain.

Rate of Discount, Bank of England Rate per cent Since 8th July, 1920

Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Exchange on London in Paris
„ „ „
Stock

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 19.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today a fall of 15 to 20 points in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 26 points higher. The advance was due to general buying. Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Liquidation mostly local. Trade impressed with continued Liverpool strength."

The Saturday's sharp advance in the local market was due to scarcity of sellers and anxiety on the part of Bears to get out of their commitments. A large proportion of the short interest must by now have been liquidated and under these circumstances we are inclined to believe that the present level of prices is extremely dangerous and not likely to be maintained when the present excitement is over.

Owing to the very rapid and unexpected advance the local Bazar is in difficulties and several failures are feared, with the result that the forward market to-day has been entirely closed, and it is impossible to say when it will reopen.

On the whole great caution should be exercised before entering into any operations, and personally we think it best to remain out of the market for the time being.

On Saturday our market for ready cotton was steady with a moderate demand. To-day owing to Hindu Holiday our market is closed.

Liverpool, Nov, 17.
Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	50,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
„ „ Sales of East Indian	Nil
„ Imports	

EGYPTION FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans spot 20 81 quiet.
Egypian F. G. F. Sakels 23.75

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

The report
Nov.

Feb.					23.21 + 5
Mar.					23.30 +15
April					23.33 +95
May					23.25 +95
June					23.37 +17
July					23.40 +16
Aug.					23.40 +10
Sept.					23.40 +10
Oct.					22.90 +80
Nov.					22.62 +80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 17.

Total in Sight	55,14,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	412,000 „
East Indian „ „	173,000 „
American „	30,48,000 „
Other „ „	164,000 „
Total Sales	43,000 „
East Indian Sales	2,900 „
Total Speculation	„
„ Export	„
East Indian Export	„
„ „ Stock	37,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	3,900 „
„ „ Actual Export	„
„ „ Imports	4 000 „
„ „ Speculation	800 „
American Afloat	260,000 „
East Indian Afloat	27,000 „
Total Afloat	383,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.95
„ „ Fully Good	13.30
„ „ Fine	13.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.85
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.35
„ „ „ Fine	14.85
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
„ „ Fully Good	16.85
„ „ Fine	17 25
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.30
„ „ Fine	13.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	34,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ „ Continent	8,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ Jan.	33.70—15
„ „ „ Mar.	33.95—20
„ „ „ May.	34.40—17
„ „ „ July.	33.55—17
Spot Cotton at New York	34.70—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.75—25
Futures „ „ Jan.	33.63—21
„ „ „ Mar.	33.80—24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/16
Silver foreign mined	63 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 17.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
N/D Sellers 44/
RLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
/D Sellers 42/
TRALIAN J F Paid 46/
ACHI BARLEY N/D
lers 29/2
AT Choice White Karachi, per lbs. C.I. F. N/D Sellers 44/
—Firm
afloat to U.K. Qrs, 1,740,000
of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 33s

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

lowing are to-day's closing rates as the Bombay Grain Merchants' Asso-

	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
dy. Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 9 0
Cawnpore		
	40 0 0	6 7 0
i Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
n Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
n Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 6 0
w Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
5-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
-25	75 0 0	—
50	72 0 0	..
	68 0 0	..
	12 12 0	13 8 0
	70 0 0	14 0 0
	9	6 0
		..
		13 12 0
		5 12 0
		..
		..
		..
		holeday-to
		anged-90¼

Nov. 17.

£	18 1/8
£	19 5/8
„	17 3/16

D

£	9 3/4
£	18 1/4

Nov. 17.

	218 3/4
£	65
£	61 5/16
£	83 1/2
	7 3/4
	30
£	19

Nov. 19.

Rs.	a.	p.
65	12	0
65	12	0
65	12	0
65	12	0
65	12	0
65	12	0

Nov 19.

Rs	a.	p.
72	0	0
72	0	0
74	0	0
72	8	0
75	0	0
75	0	0
61	0	0
27	8	0
61	0	0
40	0	0
59	0	0
18	0	0
72	0	0

German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	75	0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	72	0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	72	8 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers 28/6
Fine White Jara C & F Calcutta New Crop June Sellers 24/6
Do July Sellers 23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers 28/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Sellers 28/10
Tone—Rather quiet

LINSEED.

London, Nov 17

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Nominal 22 3/8
Tone—Firm.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net „ Months Decembr, Value £ 1/3
„ Jan./Apl Paid 38/6
Linseed afloat 32000 tons yesterdays date
Linsed expert 3000.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 12 3/4
Tone—
Planatation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec. 14 3/4
Tone—Steady

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov 19.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Nov. 1923.

Cotton	4167	Bales
Wheat	1322	Cwts.
Linseed	2804	„
Rape, etc	83	„
Gingellyseed	2478	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	2769	„
Castorseed	1105	„
Rice	4012	„
Myrabollams	919	„
Cottonseed	3169	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	107	„
Jawar	206	„
Masur	133	„
Barley	Nil	
Bajri	308	„
Coal	619	Tons.

Total for 2 days.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.836 inches
Temperature of Air	75.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 „
Dew Point	65 3 „
Relative Humidity of Air	71.% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky obscured equal to 10)	0.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 „
Minimum do do.	68.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,E,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 97
Fall of Rain	„
Total fall during month	„
do. do. year	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft
	Nov	h. m	ft. in	Nov,	h. m.	ft in
M.	19	8 30	25 8	19	2 24	20 6
		21 24	26 0		14 55	18 0
Tu.	20	9 8	25 10	20	3 12	20 0
		22 3	26 9		15 25	17 0
W.	21	9 45	26 1	21	3 52	19 3
		22 36	27 4		15 55	18 1
Th.	22	10 19	26 3	22	4 28	19 8
		23 9	27 11		16 25	16 2
F.	23	10 50	26 5	23	5 1	19 6
		32 42	28 4		16 55	16 4
Sat	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6	25	6 10	19 1
		11 51	26 5		17 56	16 1

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
100 Sheets,
Anna 1 and Pies 6.
Per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE · One anna and six pies extra
V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED BUILDING UP
Mr. B. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension, and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all.

Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

taken as a milk-drink or as the basis of many appetising milk dishes

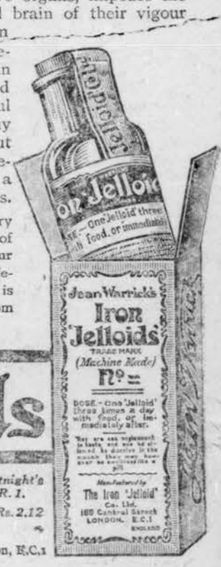
Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

Rich Red Blood Banishes Weakness & Indigestion

IRON JELLOIDS THE BEST BLOOD-TONIC

Poor Blood (Anæmia) is responsible for untold ill-health and unhappiness. It starves the nervous system, destroys the appetite, weakens the digestive organs, impedes the heart and deprives both body and brain of their vigour and vitality. If you suffer from these distressing symptoms it is because your blood does not contain enough iron to keep you in good health for strong nerves, cheerful spirits, keen appetite and healthy digestion are impossible without plenty of this oxygen-absorbing element. The remedy you need is a few days' treatment with Iron Jelloids.



Your recovery will begin with the very first dose and each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids will steadily enrich your blood until it contains a full supply of life-giving iron for which your system is starving. Get a bottle of Iron Jelloids from the chemist to-day.

Iron Jelloids

For Adults . . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Tonic for Men . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1
Prices: A Fortnight's trial - - R. 1.
Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.
Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

PASSENGER DAY.

Passenger Day public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
Declaration of results of Assembly elections.
Farewell Gathering at St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, to meet Sir George and Lady Lloyd 5-30 p.m.
High Court: Cirminal Sessions begins.

WEDNESDAY, November 21.

Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, meets at the Secretariat 3 p.m.
Inaugural Meeting Vigilance Association Bombay 6 p.m. Y.M.C.A Headquarters, Wodehouse Road.

THURSDAY, November 22.

Monthly Social of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Tariff Reform League 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

FRIDAY, November 23.

P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja," with English Mails of 8th instant expected at 9 a.m.
The Indian Bar Committee assembles.
Reception at Government House.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 20 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time as given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.
The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 45
Poona Express	9 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The commercial Pacific cable is interrupted between San Francisco and Honolulu.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Malacca Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 21st.
The P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the following day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The last date for returning the voting papers of the All-India Congress Committee's Elections from the Bombay City is Thursday the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of October 1923 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1731. Among them the number of new admission was 335.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Four nominations were received for two seats on the Provincial Congress Committee. But two candidates having withdrawn in favour of the other two, the following candidates are declared duly elected (1) Sjt. M. R. Jayakar, (2) Seth Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri.

WILSON COLLEGE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the above College will be held on Saturday (the 1st prox.) All past Wilsonians are cordially invited. Also entries for the past students' events are invited before Friday (the 23rd instant.)

LECTURE ON 'HOMEOPATHY.'

A lecture on "Homoepathy" will be given in the Bombay Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. by Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

With reference to the one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward polling will take place in the office of the Byculla Congress Committee to-day (Tuesday) between 9 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) as previously notified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON INDIA'S EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Dr. Robert E. Hume, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University, New York, will deliver lecture IV of his course of lectures on "India's early religious History" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Legalistic Hinduism of the Laws of Manu" The lecture is open to the public.

GANDHI DAY IN PAREL.

Volunteers of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha hawked khadi in Parel on Gandhi Day. The response from the inhabitants was quite encouraging. Hawking will be continued in the same area on all holidays until the Parel Ward is made as fully khadi clad as the most advanced ward in Bombay. As more volunteers are required everybody willing to devote three or four hours on Sunday mornings for national work are requested to send in their name to the General Secretary at "G" Ward Congress Office, Dadar.

FAREWELL TO SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

A farewell meeting in honour of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd will be held by the Professors and Students of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at the College Cruickshank Road, at 5-30 p.m.

PEOPLES' FREE HOSPITAL.

A charity show of the very popular film "Pati Bhakti" of the Madan Theatres Co. was given at the Imperial Cinema by Mr. Mohamadalli Rangvalla proprietor of the Cinema on Friday the 16th instant in aid of the above Hospital. Mr. Devidas made a speech referring to the humanitarian work undertaken at the People's Free Hospital and appealing for the generous help of the well-to-do-public. He thanked the proprietor of the Cinema for setting a good example in giving the show, the entire proceeds of which go to the Hospital Funds. Rs. 1838 were realised and a cheque for the amount was handed over to the Hospital Committee.

A JOURNALIST ENTERTAINED.

Under the auspices of the "Friends' Circle" the friends and admirers of Mr. R. B. Rayakar, journalist, met together on Sunday evening last to congratulate him on his very instructive get-up of the "Mitra". Mr. T. V. Bhadkamkar presided on the occasion. In introducing Mr. Rayakar the president referred to the many activities of the journalist and remarked that Mr. Rayakar's magazine, simple yet instructive, would serve as an object-lesson to other young writers. Mr. Rayakar in reply thanked the people assembled in fitting words and said that the monthly "Mitra" was the sheer outcome of his love to literature and as such there was nothing extraordinary as remarked by the president. He expressed the hope that in due course of time, the "Mitra" would rise much higher in the public eyes from whom he expected sympathetic approbation. Light refreshments and the national anthem terminated the evening's function.

"DEPRESSED CLASSES" AND COUNCIL NOMINATION.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held under the presidentship of Mr. T. R. S. Kinnersley Executive Engineer Bombay Port Trust on the 15th instant at Matunga. Many representatives from various districts attended the meeting. Speakers dwelt on the nomination of the Depressed Classes and exhorted the audience to select a right person for nomination. The President was very much pleased to see that the Depressed Classes had also understood the importance of the Legislative Council. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.
(1) This meeting of the Depressed Classes at Matunga requests the Government of Bombay to nominate Mr. N. T. Jadhav to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Depressed Classes this time. (2) This meeting requests the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police to admit [illegible] Training School the D. Classes the [illegible] This meeting requests at Nasik, this year. the generous people to help liberally the hostel opened at Nasik by Shri Somavanshiya Nisshrit Shikshana Vardhak Samaj at Nasik. (4) This meeting authorises the president to forward the resolutions to the proper authorities.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR,

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

In the Quadrangular Cricket at Nagpur, the match between the Hindus and the Europeans began this morning. The Hindus batted first Manick Rao and Joshi facing the attack. Captain Gaden opened the bowling. Manick Rao was caught by Captain Leatham at the point when he made only 12 runs. Narsing Rao who joined Joshi was caught by Stow at the wicket, when he made only 6. Naidu joined Joshi and they were both very good partners. Playing steadily they registered a century within an hour of the commencement. Joshi was bowled by Meadows, when he made a faultless 71. Bhide joined Naidu but was bowled by Sergeant Collett when he registered only 8 runs. Now Chaube joined Naidu when the latter fell to a brilliant catch by Byrde (Captain). Like Joshi Naidu also played a fine game scoring 67. R. K. Rao joined Chaube when he was caught by Sergeant Collett behind the wickets for 5 runs only. The game was stopped for lunch, the score being 186 for six wickets.
After lunch Chaube and Gazdan resumed batting. Beginning well the former made 38 and the latter 32. Raja Bahadur Jawarirsingh of Sarangarh could add nothing to the score. The Hindus were all dismissed for 262 runs. The most effective European bowler was Sgt. Collett who secured 8 wickets for 86 runs.
Then Captain Leatham and Byrden (Captain) opened for the Europeans faring disastrously. To the superb bowling of Naidu not a single run was scored till the fourth wicket. Captain Gaden, so far the highest scorer for the Europeans was unfortunately run out. At the call of time the score was 28 for 8 wickets. Naidu six wickets for 16 runs in 8 overs.
His Excellency the Governor was "At Home" to the members of the different clubs.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS

The above Tournaments will be open to all teams belonging to Sporting and Educational Institutions; members of the regular army shall be excluded from the teams. Moreover the Committee reserves the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The events will be played as far as possible on the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds in Poona; and all the arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. Lots will be drawn on the 14th of December and the Tournaments will commence on the 20th of December 1923.
For particulars, apply to the Hony. Secretary P. O. F. T., P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona

BOMBAY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

During the coming cold weather, Madan Theatres, Ltd will run in conjunction with the Naval and Military Garrison and Auxiliary Force in Bombay a series of Bombay Presidency Welter, Bantam and Featherweight Championship Belts. The present Bantamweight Belt is now held by Pte. Dumbrill of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers which was surrendered by Edgar Brigate at the last tournament held in Bombay.
The first series of these Championships will be held next Tuesday, (the 27th instant) and the first two Challenge Contests will be held between Pte. Dougherty, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and "Kid" Charlie of San Francisco, now settled in Bombay and Pte. Warre, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers vs. Ralph Martin, one of Bombay's best at the weight.
The officials will be selected from the Army and Navy Officers and representative civilians.
Popular prices will rule from Ring Seats at Rs. 6/8/0 including Tax to the Gallery at Re. 1. There will be special reduced rates for the Naval and Military to Stalls and Dress Circles.
The second series will probably be given about the middle of December.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MOTHER MURDERED BY 10 YEAR OLD SON.

ALLEGED STARVATION BY MOTHER,

Maruti bin Aba Tavdar

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Satara. He found the accused boy guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life and directed that he be sent to a Reformatory School for a period of 7 years.
When the appeal was admitted in the High Court. Their Lordships Marten and Coyajee ordered that on the hearing of the appeal the accused boy should be brought before the Court. The boy was brought before the Court when the appeal was heard.
The facts are briefly these:—
The accused Maruti was residing with his deceased mother Rakhma Kom Aba at Tavdar in the Satara District. The mother was a widow and she had three children: the accused who is ten years old, Dhrupa aged seven and Babu aged four. She had separated from her husband's brothers and appeared to have managed her fields herself. The accused was disobedient and frivolous and did not give her the help she expected from him. She used to beat him and starve him as a punishment. The accused's grandmother used to give him food by stealth. Whenever the deceased saw this, she used to drag the accused away and beat him. Four or five days before the murder the accused according to the confession made by him before the Magistrate wanted water to drink, but the mother refused to give him water and said that he did not work properly so saying the mother hit the accused with vita (scythe) on his right foot. She did not give him bread to eat for two days. At night the accused lighted the lamp and eat bread. As he had no proper food he could not get sleep. There was an axe under the rick-stool. He took it and dealt four blows on the neck of his mother. In the morning the Police came there and he narrated what happened at night. The accused was arrested.

LOWER COURT'S FINDING.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed: "As regards the fact that the accused deliberately inflicted mortal wounds on the deceased's neck with the axe in Court and thereby caused her death, there is no doubt whatever. This is proved by the confession made by the accused to his grandmother and grandfather immediately after the offence. In this Court the accused stand that he [illegible] that he did not understand. When asked to explain why he told the Magistrate that he intended to kill his mother his reply was "I could not control my anger." I think accused must be of a heartless and selfish nature and that the training at a Reformatory School would do him good."
The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—There can be no doubt that the accused who seems to be a boy of between 10 and 12 years killed his mother; moreover from his own statement before the Magistrate, he evidently intended to kill his mother, and knew perfectly well what he was doing when he struck her four times with an axe. The sentence passed upon the accused by the Sessions Judge does not make it perfectly clear that the order directing that he should be sent to a Reformatory School for a period of 7 years is in substitution for the sentence of transportation for life. We point out, therefore that under section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act VIII of 1897, the Court can direct that instead of undergoing the sentence of transportation the accused be sent to a Reformatory with the result that the direction that the prisoner is sentenced to transportation for life becomes of no effect. The Judge has certified that the boy is a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School and no doubt that is the only place where he would be usefully detained until he arrives at an age of discretion. We dismiss the appeal.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

LIABILITY OF HEIRS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji).

Netherlands Trading Society .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Rai Jerbanoo, widow and others ...Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the heirs of the Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, deceased, as creditors of his estate on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the said estate, for the administration of the said estate including in particular the assets and outstandings of the firm of Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., of which the deceased was the sole proprietor.
Subsequent to the filing of this suit, a second suit was instituted by the daughters of the late Bapujee Sorabjee Patel as creditors of his estate on behalf of themselves and all other creditors. The plaintiffs in this suit also applied at the same time for the appointment of an interim Receiver. Mr. Justice Marten appointed Mr. Moos, as interim receiver. Subsequently, however as a result of the negotiations between the parties and their attorneys to both these suits, it was arranged that the first suit should proceed provided the plaintiffs in the first suit consented to the appointment of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. as receivers, which the plaintiffs agreed to do.
The matter came on before His Lordship by way of notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs, that the second suit should be stayed until the further orders of the Court and that pending the hearing and disposal of the suit for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of the late Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, including the assets and outstandings and all books and documents relating to the business carried on by him in the name of Framjee Sons and Co.
In the first suit Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Tarapore instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the defendants.
In the second suit Mr. Tarapore appeared for the plaintiffs instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe.
Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah and Co.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiffs case was that they were a joint stock company registered in Holland and carried on business as Bankers, among other places, in Bombay. The late Bapujee Patel was carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Framjee Sons and Co. On the 24th of September, 1923, the said Bapujee Sorabjee Patel accepted five bills of exchange drawn on him in his firm name of Framjee and Sons and Co., by Messrs. Hoalycak Massey and Co. Ltd., of Shanghai the bills were drawn by Hoalycak and Co., payable to their order and endorsed for consideration in favour of the plaintiffs. Against the the acceptance of these bills the plaintiffs delivered to Bapujee Patel shipping documents relating to 30 bales of raw silk on his executing a trust receipt in respect of the said bales and the sale proceeds thereof. These bills became due on the 27th October 1923 and still remained unpaid.
Bapujee Patel took delivery of the goods, disposed of the same and failed to pay the amount of the proceeds interms of the trust receipt. He mixed the proceeds of the said goods with his own properties and the plaintiffs submitted that they were entitled to a charge on properties left by the said Bapujee Sorabjee Patel for repayment of those proceeds.
Bapujee died at Bombay on 28th October, 1923 leaving the defendants as his sole heirs according to Parsi law of intestate succession. The plaintiffs believed that his estate was in insolvent circumstances and so applied for leave to file this administration suit on behalf of themselves and all other creditors. The business of Framjee Sons and Co., was now at a stand-still and the office was taken possession of by the attorney of the estate of Bapujee Patel. A sum of Rs. 49,411-15-0 was now due to to the plaintiffs in respects of the bills above mentioned and the plaintiffs prayed that the estate of the deceased Bapujee should be administered under the directions of the Court and are interim Receiver should be appointed of his estate and of the assets and books of Framjee Sons and Co.

DAUGHTERS' CLAIM.

In the second suit filed by the daughters of the deceased against his widow, the plaintiffs applied for the same reliefs as in the above suit. They said that their deceased uncle Ardeshir had bequeathed to each of them a legacy of Rs. 1,55,000. These amounts were increased by operations on the stock-exchange and the whole sum, with the increase was entrusted by them to their father for proper investment who deposited the same in his business at interest at 9 p. c. per annum. The monies so deposited were repayable to the plaintiffs on demand. About April 1921 the plaintiffs pressed their father for repayment but he stated that it would be inconvinient for him to do so as the amount was locked up in his business. But in consideration of not pressing for immediate repayment the deceased executed an equitable mortgage of 'Sands' House, his bunglow at Matheran in favour of his daughters to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 and thereafter to secure a further sum of Rs. 50,000 assigned to them by a deed of assignment all his furniture, pictures, books prints, silver and plated goods then lying in his residence at Harkness Road Bombay, two motor-cars with all accessories by way of security for the payment of Rs. 50,000.
The deceased thereafter repaid various sums of money aggregating to about Rs. 90,000 to each of the plaintiffs between April and August, 1923. The plaintiffs said that in all about Rs. 5 lakhs because due and payable to them for the principal amounts deposited and interest thereon and a balance of about Rs. 320,000 remained due and payable to them at the time of the death of the deceased.
The deceased had executed a will and codicil but these could not be found and it was believed that he had destroyed the same with the intention of revoking them.
The plaintiffs then referred to the affairs of Framjee Sons and Co. The books of accounts, according to their information had Largeen made up for the current year. the firm and of purchase had been [illegible] arriving which [illegible] had arriv[illegible] taken delivery [illegible] said. Under the [illegible] praved for re[illegible] Affidavits o[illegible] creditors of t[illegible] in support of [illegible] F. Fergusson [illegible] His Lords[illegible] an order a[illegible] Hardy and [illegible] Fergussons [illegible] of Bapujee [illegible] business of [illegible] power to m[illegible] of winding [illegible] ings and o[illegible] file suit fo[illegible] filed by hi[illegible] security a[illegible] the Court [illegible]

REMEMBER TO-DAY.

TO REGISTER YOUR RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Passengers and Traffic, Relief Association, The Bombay Humanitarian League, The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, The Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, and the Matunga Residents' Association, a public meeting will be held this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidayalaya Hall to observe the Passengers' Day. Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C. I. E. will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. V. J. Patel, N. M. Joshi, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bomanji Petit, Jamnadas M. Mehta, N. M. Joshi, K. F. Nairman, B. F. Bharoocha, J. K. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee K. P. Khadilikar, Dr. Savarkar, Jivraj G. Nensey, W. T. Halai, and B. N. Motiwala will address the meeting.

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

The Managing Committee of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha has passed a resolution to join with the meeting to be held today (Tuesday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to observe the Mopla Tram Tragedy day, and requests the South Indians to muster strong to show their sympathy with the martyrs, who lost their life due to the vagaries of the railway authorities.

PASSENGER DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The History of India consists of three parts—(1) Facts, (2) Fiction and (3) The combined elements of Fact and Fiction. The Historious are therefore divided on what is known to us as "The Black Hole" or "The Black Hole" tragedy, as to whether it was a fact or a fiction, but the Moplah prisoners train tragedy having been enacted before our very eyes it has been a mass of solid facts the tragedy enacted before our very eyes; and is therefore bound to remain floating before our eyes till the day dawns when all that might remain of ourselves is either consigned to the Agni Dev to be reduced to [illegible] or mixed covered with a sod to be [illegible] and

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jeziratul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment appeared on November 16th. Successive articles of the series will appear every Tuesday and Friday. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledged expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1923.
620th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

PROTECTION AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Baldwin has taken the plunge. From a strategical point of view, from the standpoint of maintaining in power the Cabinet itself, opinion will be divided about the merits of his step in seeking the verdict of the country within a year after a General Election. There can, indeed, be no doubt about the honesty of purpose actuating Mr. Baldwin, and in that regard his premiership —whether it is continued or not—will stand in marked contrast to that of Mr. Lloyd George. But even Mr. Baldwin has not utterly ignored the selfish view-point. His proposal for a fiscal revolution in Britain comes with dramatic suddenness, and leaves no time effectively to educate the electorate to give an unambiguous verdict. A rush election always leaves the initial momentum in favour of the party in power; and when to that factor is added the influence of effective catch-words like "no taxation of food stuffs" it becomes really difficult to foretell the verdict of the British people [illegible] momentous change in th[illegible]

Mr. Baldwin h[illegible] proposals, [illegible] out by a [illegible] Meanwhi[illegible]

[illegible] additional revenues than a protective measure of national industrial economy. He wants these extra revenues, firstly, for placing measures of social reform in Britain on a sounder financial basis; and, secondly, for the more intensive development of the economic resources of the Empire. As regards the first purpose, we cannot help wishing him all success not only because of the excellence of the measures themselves, but also because the alternatives suggested by his protagonists are radically unsound. The Federation of British Industries have called upon the Government to stop its policy of deflation; and even Mr. McKenna has lent the weight of his high authority to support the sentiment. Mr. Baldwin has tendered a flat refusal in reply, adhering to the sound commercial and financia policy for which the City is famous. The real offence of the present Cabinet consists not in seeking extr. revenues to strengthen social legislation. It consists rather in the direction or the source from which such revenues are sought to be obtained. The "Times" Trade Supplement of October 27 last, reviewing the half-yearly profits of the principal industries in Britain, comes to the conclusion that 1922-23 marks an improvement in nine out of the fourteen groups chosen, the textile group and chemicals leading the tale. The point worth noticing here is that while British industry is distinctly recovering *without* any artificial aid and British trade, as Mr. McKenna says, more than maintains its position in the world trade, would it really do any good to make such radical changes in the fiscal policy? There can be no question but that trade with Europe must suffer, —and also that with America—by the proposed fiscal changes. The only benefit that could at all be expected is that in the markets of the Empire. But even here, Mr. Baldwin distinctly says that wheat and meaf are not to be taxed. Neither Canada nor New Zealand and Australia would find this scheme acceptable, for Ca[illegible]da will then get no ad[illegible] market [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

ZAGLUL PASHA ELECTED.

30 ZAGHLULISTS RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Cairo.—The nominations for candidates in elections on January 12th next have closed. 35 have been elected unopposed, of which 30 are Zaglulists and five Independents. Zaglul Pasha has been elected for Cairo.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S MANIFESTO

LEAFIELD, Nov. 18.

With reference to the Government's present efforts to relieve unemployment Mr. Baldwin in his manifesto, mentions that shipbuilding is one of the hardest hit of British industries, and that it is proposed to give it special assistance by accelerating the programme of light cruiser construction. He says that we are informed by our naval advisers that seventeen light cruisers will be required during the next few years to replace the class named after counties as well as a variety of smaller and auxiliary craft and we intend that substantial proportion of these shall be laid down as soon as designs are ready, and parliamentary sanction is secured.—B.O.W.

FIRST MINISTER TO RESIGN

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The first Minister to resign on the Tariff issue is Lieut. Colonel Buckley, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department. Various retiring Unionist free traders are not seeking re-election. Lord Birkenhead has decided to take an active part in the Government's campaign by placing himself at the disposal of the party organisers.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL TO CONTEST LEICESTER. WEST.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill has accepted an invitation to contest Leicester (West).—Reuter.

A DUTCH STEAMER SINKS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Bastia (Corsica.)—The Dutch steamer "Rijperkerk" from Port Natal and Mombasa bound for Marseilles and London put in here with a cargo of copra from East India. The produce was afire and the mailbags were transhipped to the French steamer "Bonaparte." The Dutch Warship "Tromp" and two tugs assisted but the "Tromp" was unale to extinguish the fire.

The "Rijperkerk" sank alongside the quay by a gunfire.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

For important business reasons Mr. Montagu is reluctantly compelled to abandon his visit to India this winter. The report that he has accepted the invitation of the Liberals to contest Sudbury is unfounded.—Reuter.

A Royal Proclamation Gazetted on the 16th instant announced that the new Parliament will meet on January 8th. December 29th is the date to which it has has been formally prorogued.—Reuter.

Sir Percy Newson has retired from Tamworth Division, Warwickshire, disagreeing with the policy of Protection. Sir Edward Iliffe will be an Unionist candidate.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF DR. SAPRU'S SERVICE.

The following has been received from Mr. A.M. Jiwanjee the leader of the Indian movement in East Africa by the President of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's efforts at the Imperial Conference have greatly furthered the Indian cause within the Empire. He deserves a rousing reception on his arrival in India for the most valuable services. All India should join him hand in hand in the further task that lies before him to make his work completely successful and should heartily thank the Viceroy and the Government of India for so thoroughly supporting him.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Umer Sobani, convener of the Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress regarding the boycott of British Empire goods has convened a meeting of the Committee on Saturday the 24th instant in Bombay. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

STILL RATTLING THE SWORD.

POINCARE ON SANCTIONS.

DETERMINED NOT TO EVACUATE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—M. Poincare, in a speech at Neully, declared that Germany's defiance of the Treaty in regard to the military control and the ex-Crown Prince called for Sanctions. "We shall take them unless we obtain satisfaction," declared the Premier. Apart from such Sanctions, France was determined not to evacuate Occupied Territories until all the clauses signed at Versailles were executed, and "we are firmly protected against fresh possibilities of aggression." The remainder of the speech dealt with Reparations on the lines of M. Poincare's speech on Friday.—Reuter.

KARNATAK MEMBERS TO A. I. C. C.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 19.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met last night at the Chatres Theatre when office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year. The following fifteen members were also elected in the same meeting to the All-India Congress Committee; Messrs. Deshpande, Shrinivasarao Kowjalgi, Karnad Sadashivrao, R. Venkatram, Bharadwaj, Dr. Hardikar, Kembhavi, Hanmantrao Kowjalgi, Dr. Umachigi, Shevade, Deo, Moulvi Abdulalim, Dewansaheb Janwekar, Akki and Mahomed Hussain. The next item of business was the formal election of delegates to the Cocoanada Congress and after this was over the Committee adjourned till after the Conference.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ARRIVES AT BIJAPUR

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 19.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj opened the Khadi Exhibition this morning before a distinguished gathering. Notwithstanding the shortness of time the exhibition has been well organised, the special feature being khaddar of various descriptions from several districts of Karnatak.

A varieties of cotton plants were also on view and their characteristics were explained to the audience in a clear manner.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Bi-Amma and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived tis afternoon from Bombay. The station precincts were crowded long before the due time of the train and Maulana Mahomed Ali was given a tremendous ovation. On the platform were present all the prominent leaders including Sjts. Rajagopalachar, Deshpande Kowjalgi, Vaman Naik and Raghavendra Sharma of Hyderabad. Moulvi Abdulalim, and many others. After a brief reception at the station Maulana Mahomed Ali Biamman Mrs. Naidu were conducted to their lodging. Crowds of people lined the whole route from the station to the town a distance of over one mile and greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Maulana Shaukat Ali has been prevented from coming and this has caused keen regret amongst all people who were anxiously looking forward to meeting him here.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION PETITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub rule (2) of rule 32 of the Legislative Assembly electoral rules, His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department to be the officer to whom election petitions under the said rules may be delivered.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is arriving in Bombay on the 23rd instant by the S. S. "Malaya".

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who is on a provincial tour in the interests of the Swaraj Party addressed two more public meetings and left Cawnpore on Monday afternoon for Shikohabad.

A Madras Government's Gazette Extraordinary on Monday announces the appointment of the Hon. Raja of Panagal, Rao Bahadur A. B. Patro and Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanum Pillai as new Ministers from the forenoon of Monday.

Sir Gordon Fraser being the only candidate for the Assembly to represent the Madras European Constituency has been declared duly elected.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lyyton arrived in Calcutta on Sunday evening by special train from Bombay

An English weekly the "Indian World" is to appear from Cawnpore from 24th instant. The paper stands for no party and elects to serve the country's interests with broad-mind sympathy and mutual goodwill.

A Correspondent writes from Agra:—The opening ceranoney of Sri Vijaya Dharma Laxmi Jnanamandir Library was performed on the 13th instant. The Libray stocks some twenty thousand books on almost all subjects in diverse languages including Sanskrit, Hindi Prakrit, Gujrati, Bengali, Marathi English, German and other foreign languages. Among these there are some seven or eight thosand very old manuscripts preserved from very ancient times.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

GERMANY'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement expresses utmost satisfaction of Sgr. Mussolini's speech and says Sgr. Mussolini's reparations programme mainly agrees with the German Government's plans, but its fulfilment must remain completely ineffective as long as large German sources for producing are withdrawn from the disposal of the German Government which has resolved to place the entire strength of German economic life as a productive pledge at the service of every solution of the reparations problem which guarantees Germany's independence and future economic life.—Reuter.

GRAVE INCIDENT AT LEIPZIG.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Berlin.—General Nollet is reported to have left for Paris probably to draw the attention of the French Government to a grave incident likely to have serious consequences which, according to French sources, occurred at Leipzig. Two French and Belgian officers, members of the Dresden section of the Inter-Allied Mission of Military control are reported to have been dragged out of their beds and detained in a guard-room for five hours during which time it is alleged they were shamefully molested before their release was ordered from Dresden. The officers had previously been held up by the Reichswehr while motoring from Dresden to Leipzig, detained several hours and released on the instructions of a superior officer—Reuter.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

GERMANY WILL NOT SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Berlin.—Addressing the People's Party's executive Herr Stresemann said that political and diplomatic steps had been taken by Germany which had contributed to placing France in the position she never before occupied. With both the Anglo-Saxon Powers co-operating towards the same ideals, Italy was parting from France and Belgium was weakening. These developments were inaugurating a new era even if France's next immediate step was further acts of violence. The winter of terrible hardship was approaching. Government could not extend to industry any immediate help nor stem the tide of unemployment. He warned against consequences of resorting to unconstitutional form of Government and declared that Germany would reject any demand for surrender of the ex-Crown Prince.—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

VISIT TO ITALY,

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Considerable political significance is attributed to the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Italy.

Spezia.—A powerful Italian squadron met the Spanish warships bringing their Majesties who were enthusiastically welcomed here. They have proceeded to Rome for a four days' stay.—Reuter.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19.

On resumption of the Akali leaders' trial this morning in the court of Mr. P.J. Anderson, Sub-Inspector Jagatsingh, C.I.D. put up as the first prosecution witness deposed to having reported about the Akali activities from 1920. He said that he had been attending Dewans of Akalis held at various places from time to time. He said that he had also been watching from outside, meetings of general, executive and working committees of the S.G.P.C. held at Akali takht. Continuing the witness stated that he had attended a Dewan on the morning of 20th October 1923 in front of Akali takht, which was held under the auspices of the S.G.P.C. and in that some persons other than the accused had made speeches.

At this stage, the Defence objected to referring to speeches of persons who were not accused, but the court overruled that objection. Then the Defence counsels said that before they referred to action they should prove the conspiracy, to which the Prosecution counsel replied that the conspiracy extended to thousands of them from the S.G.P.C. down to Akali jathas of 25 each and the conspiracy was to be proved by various acts of the accused or association of which they were members. Ultimately the court ordered that the speeches would be brought on record but they would not apply to those who were not members of the S.G.P.C. The Magistrate said that the conspiracy must be proved.

Sardar Jodhsingh examined said that at first he was a nominated member of the S.G.P.C. and during the recent elections he was elected, but had resigned owing to his intention to secure election in the Punjab Council. He gave the history and formation of the S.G.P.C. Further hearing was adjourned.

CYCLONE IN EAST COAST.

BREACHES ON B. N. RY.

ALL TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway notify that owing to heavy breaches on the east coast section of the railway, booking of all descriptions of traffic has been stopped until further notice beyond Behrampore in the Up direction and Palasa in Down direction. The Mail from Madras to Calcutta has been held up at Waltair. Transhipment is impossible at present. According to the "Englishmen" about 130 miles of railway line between Behrampore and Palasa have been washed away by floods.

ANAKAPALLE, Nov. 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Waltair, M. S. M. Railway wires:—Further my wire of yesterday, storm and floods subsided but transhipment is impossible for at least three days and through running of trains is not likely for a week. There are two bad breaches in the embankment about six miles south of Waltair. No trains can proceed beyond Anakapalle from the Madras side or beyond Waltair from Calcutta side. Communication from Waltair south by road is also impossible at present. Telegraphic communication south of Waltair has also been entirely cut off, but it is hoped it will be restored by to-morrow evening. The Mail from the south to Calcutta was detained at Anakapalle. Every effort is being made to get this by road or diverting as soon as possible. Trains run to their booked timings up to and from Anakapalle and Waltair only.

The cyclone on Saturday night was very severe with a heavy rainfall and terrific North east wind.

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Owing to cyclone the line breached at mile 470 and 477/22 between Duvvada and Waltair on 17th instant. Through running of trains has been interrupted. Trains from Madras will terminate at Anakapalle and return from Anakapalle to Madras. Transhipment of passengers only can probably be made on 21st and through running resumed on 25th if weather improves.

Owing to a cyclone at Vizagapatam on Saturday causing a total breakdown of the Telegraph lines telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Madras is totally interrupted and traffic is liable to delay.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The storm from the bay commenced to move rapidly yesterday afternoon along North Madras, at the same time falling off in intensity. The residual depression lies this morning over Ganjam and South Orissa. There probably has been very heavy rain in the extreme North of Madras from which however reports are lacking. Rainfall has fallen nearly generally along the Orissa coast, and a few stations of Burma and South-East Bengal. Cuttack reports four inches. Western disturbance has not yet given any rain.

Forecast:—Extension in Orissa and into South-East Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL SNOBBERY,

Further, entry into the Councils revives political snobbery in a most aggravated and hideous form and has already led to the sacrilegious formula that the Congress must be a Congress of "eminent" men who shall be empowered to lead the country whethersoever they chose. If the Congress is to have any meaning and if the Swaraj that the Congress aims at is to be desirable or even tolerable the first essential is that the transfer of political power should be directly into the hands of the masses. This end can be attained only if the masses are themselves the instrument of bringing Swaraj in, and this end will be defeated if a handful of the "eminent" are allowed to enter the Councils as representatives of any one except themselves and "eminent class. Swaraj will never be won by proxy and the voters will ignore this primary fact at their grave peril.

Entry into the Councils has already acted as a leaden extinguisher on all constructive national work political or economic, educational or social. The "eminent" who are thronging into the Councils have few grounds to complain against national subjection and will have fewer still when travelling and her other allowances are thrown into the bargain. But the millions who merely exist and dare not aspire to live as human beings will remain where and as they are; the task of village reconstruction will of course be left to the "vagrants and vagabonds" who find solace in the rigors of jail-life and, stung by envy and malice, seek to thwart the sacrifices of eminent heroes who will "not" shirk the duty of obstructing harmful measures" from upholstered chairs.

Voters who hold that Swaraj can come only as a spontaneous gift from our rulers owe it to themselves to register their votes; let all others decide once for all whether they should follow Mahatma Gandhi and aim at the preservation of national self-respect and the realization of a true democracy or associate themselves with a pseudo-constitutionalism that is as humiliating and futile as it is calculated to encourage national stagnation and class-domination.—The "Servant."

ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR.

NATIONALISTS' WARNING

REMEMBER WILLINGDON MEMORIAL FIASCO.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

On Monday the Bombay Municipal Corporation devoted considerable time over the discussion of the draft address of welcome to the incoming Governor, the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson. Mr. V. J. Patel, as President of the Nationalist Municipal party, made it clear again that his party opposed the addresses to both the incoming as well as the outgoing Governors even in a modified form and they did not recognise any compromise in the matter. The draft contained such wholesale generalisations as "We the President and members of the Municipal Corporation," "on behalf of the citizens of this great city," "your knowledge of men and affairs", "we have been given the privilege of the cooperation of ladies in our deliberations" etc., which Mr. Patel characterised as a huge fraud. Mr. Nariman informed the members that the highest achievement of the new Governor was that he had defended the brutal action of General Dyer and pleaded for his pension from the Indian exchequer. Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Motiwala reminded the house that the essential grievances such as appalling infant mortality and want of primary education were omitted from the draft. Mr. L. R. Tairsee in a short speech challenged the members who felt the humiliation of the Kenya settlement to protest from the public platform instead of the Corporation Hall. He said the address would not realise six annas if it was placed on the auctioneers' anvil at Crawfords'. The draft however was passed by a large majority.

NAMING A ROAD.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe proposed. "That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the new road leading from the corner of Elphinstone Road to Cadell Road (which was previously proposed to be named as "Mackison Road") be named as "Sobani Road" or "Bonfire Road".'

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said when they made roads they generally gave them the name of the persons who made them. Mr. Sobani was a well-known gentleman in the city and the speech making bonfire in 1921 took place on that Road. It was therefore in the fitness of things that the road be named after either Mr. Sobani or the bonfire.

Dr. M. B. Velkar in seconding the resolution said so far they named the roads after certain officers in appreciation of their services to the municipality but the officers were paid for their services and he deprecated, therefore, the policy of naming the roads after them. He thought in future the roads should be named only after such persons who had rendered some public service.

Dr. Jehangir in opposing the motion said if municipal officers had rendered services they should be appreciated by naming roads after them.

Mr. Jamnadas, M. Mehta said the bonfire of 1921 was a historic occasion in the country and its memory should be perpetuated by that name.

Dr. Javle said the bonfire did not take place at the Mackison Road but at Tulsi Pipe Road and therefore the resolution was not necessary.

Rao Bahadur Pai said the late Mr. Sayani was a member of the Municipal Corporation for some years, once a Sheriff of Bombay and also a staunch member of the Indian National Congress. He therefore deserved the name of the road. He moved an amendment that the road be named after Mr. Sayani. The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

DRAFT ADDRESS TO INCOMING GOVERNOR.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved that the draft address submitted by the Committee for presentation to Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor Designate of Bombay, be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to intimate to Government in the Political Department and Private Secretary to H. E. the Gover... the wishes of the Corporation to prese... address to the Governor designate.

Dr. Sukhia said the Committ... drafted the address unanimously ... hoped it would be passed unani...

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded ...

Mr. V. J. Patel said the ... know that so far as the Bombay Nationalist Municipal party was concerned it would have nothing to do with the voting of the address either to the incoming Governor or to the outgoing one. The Nationalist Party was not in favour of giving the address in any form whatsoever. That party would not be a party to any modification or amendment in the address. With his party there was no question of compromise and therefore it would not be a party to accede to any amendment. He thought the inclusion in the address of such expressions as "the President and *Members* of the Municipal Corporation" and "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay" was open to serious objection as the phrases were untrue. It had been resolved to vote an address only by a majority. Those statements were wide of the mark and absolutely untrue. If a referendum was taken he was sure 90 per cent of the population would vote against the address.

"A HUGE FRAUD".

Neither did he advise to drop these words as the Nationalist party was not going to

(Continued on next Page.)

TARIFF BOARD.

IRON MERCHANTS' STATEMENT.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI'S EVIDENCE.

The Tariff Board was engaged on Saturday for a considerable time in their private Chamber in a consultation as to how they were to treat the written statement of the witness, Mr. M. Homi, B.A., LL.B., formerly an employee of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur, who was said to have made some sensational disclosures and serious allegations against the management of his late employers. When, therefore, the adjourned sitting of the Board was held somewhat late at 1-30 p.m. the President announced the Board's decision as regards Mr. Homi's written statement which contained many figures relating to the operations of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. which were evidently obtained from copies of the complete cost and practice charts of the Company from 1912 onwards. As Mr. Homi declined to inform the Board from what source he obtained them, the only inference the Board could draw was that they were apparently obtained by methods open to the strongest objection. The Board had thereupon and after carefuly considering the matter, declined to bring the written statement as it stood upon the record or to proceed further with Mr. Homi's examination upon that basis.

Mr. Homi thereupon asked for permission to make a statement to the Board and, on the permission being given, he read out a rejoinder protesting against the Board's decision.

Monday was, however fixed for the oral examination of Mr. Homi to which he subsequently consented.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

At the resumed sitting of the Tariff Board on Monday at 11 a.m., Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association was examined.

In his written statement on behalf of the Association Mr Trivedi said at last:—... Indian they were glad to see that the ... Government of India recognised the necessity of giving protection of Indian Industries against foreign competition. They were proud of the efforts made by late Mr. J. N. Tata to manufacture steel in India and most of the merchants supported the Tata Iron and Steel Co. by freely liberally taking up its shares. When steel was manufactured they were anxious to import it to Bombay ... import large quantities during the war. After the war Cheap Belgian steel began to be imported ... in 1919 to £7 per ton ... basis. Exchange of sh... also favoured this imp... Tata Iron and Steel C... was Rs. 280 in 1919 ... 1922 f.o.r. Bombay. ... import duty to 2½ ... quently to 10 per ... to the Indian steel ... They however ... per cent. duty ... of Railway fre... and Punjab to ... vented those ... the Bombay ... was that ... able to ca... products. ... product... Provin... India... conc... opi... th... T...

... to give ... his Committee ... sidy should be granted ... perial re... nue but a further increase of duty would be disastrous to the trade and consumers. In any case his Committee had strong reason to believe that even with high tariff the Company would not be able to sell its steel in Bombay market against Continental steel the latter was said to have been subsidised by the Continental Governments and dumped on their markets. From inquiries made he could say that the dumping theory was not correct at least so far as Germany was concerned. His Committee was not in a position to say why Indian Steel Co. would not be able to stand on their own legs against continental competition even with tariff protection but that was their opinion from the way in which Continental Steel was able to capture Indian market from British and American Steel manufacturers. Besides his Committee understood that the Tata Iron and Steel Company did not manufacture low quality steel equal to Continental steel. Its ambition was to compete against British

(Continued on next page.)

EDUCATION THAT EDUCATES.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes' lecture on this subject at the Moslem Students Union on Saturday was a contrast in detail between the established systems of primary, secondary and higher education, as in the main of Instruction which represses thought and depresses action—with Education proper which educates to thought and deed. For despite admirable endeavours, as from Froebel to Montesserri, from Rousseau's "Emile" to Baden Powell's Boy Scouts, or Tagore's Boy Actors, and many kindred individual teachers, but still thinly scattered,—it remains too true "that we learn bug little here below, and learn that little, wrong". Examples of this wrongness were given, from ABC to Matriculation; and B. A., M. A. and Doctorate, the first three or four being in main of unintelligent memorising, and of matters of which the significance has too much been lost. For all these five grades are still mainly instructed in separate "subjects," detached from their organic unity in nature life and civilisation; and treated in post-mortem examination accordingly. This conventional instruction can and does produce the docile tax-payer, the submissive clerk and machine-minder, and even those who supervise them, but all more useless are arrested in mental life, by standardisation towards an "average man", whose human uniqueness of personality has been repressed and depressed.

The startling and tragic results of the American Army War Tests were cited, as indicating the average national mentality as between 12 and 14, and with many of 10 to 12: but with few upto 16 to 18, all needed for officers, and only enough of 14 to 16 for non-coms. Yet this much discussed shock to American optimism is not correctly interpreted as showing natural human weakness, but as proof positive of wholesale national stupefaction by the artificial methods still in authority, during the long years of penal servitude, misnamed "School". (a Greek word, for leisure, well-employed.) Thus the interesting rarity of originality of thought, and its depression with our educational "progress" of institutions and numbers, is due to regime of cold, canned, stale information, and to our examinational stress on verbal memory. For all this is steady inhibition of the normal suggestions of the sub-conscious life; from which "ideas occur" and "strike" us accordingly.

Mere "literacy" is thus not the all important necessity which our urban communities with their pedagogues and pressmen, so ardently preach, and practise; alike as knowing no better, and as putting it to advantage. There is more real sense in the old Indian village than in the city crowd, as brighter young fades, and wise old ones alike show. Literacy is thus a price we pay for access to heritage of books; for in these we have now frozen down what once flowed through the old village in its temples and homes, its plays and songs, its folk-tales and proverbs. The death of the sense of colour, and even of form, which go along with the rise of the "print-habit", and which is thus becoming established, for the more literate males especially, [illegible] already in Europe, is "Illustration" versus [illegible] come in a further miscalled "Edu- [illegible] hand" as [illegible] of copying; [illegible] the re- [illegible] ce the cur- [illegible] of Mos- [illegible] criticism [illegible] imitation [illegible] that the [illegible] m the [illegible] d by [illegible] more [illegible] ain [illegible] ir [illegible] great [illegible] ds such renewal. Their ancient and spontaneous art, and glorious colour-sense—at least blighted by the verbalictic empapperment of Western Instruction, miscalled Education, but mainly "print-habits"—is again a great asset—and so too their elements of dramatic and processional ritual, as at Moharram. Their "backwardness" in the mechanistic and mammonistic obsessions of the West, and in its utilitarian economics accordingly, is a state from which they can pass far more directly into the better social and cultural order we are now making for—the *Neotechnic* and *Biotechnic* phases of industry, beyond the Paleotechnic disorder and struggle still so dominant with us, and even more in would-be progressive America.

Such a hopeful sketch as this is no wild dream, but is based on the writer's own experience. For in Jerusalem, where Jews are planning a great university of Hebrew learning and modern culture, science and research, the Grand Mufti has thoughts of a like effort. For not only has he the finest quadrangle in the world,—that of the Dome of the Rock,—but a great tradition on which to build, that of Islam And there may be founded a great university, no longer so old fashioned as El-Habar at Cairo, yet truly Moslem, and at its best. Again in India, with all respect to progress in older universities like our own, and to universities or new initiative like Tagore's in old Hyderabad is going on the most comprehensive endeavours towards realising a fully developed modern university. Its hopes and forecasts thus appeal to the Islamic fair in unity, in duty, discipline and democracy, with its past wealth of thought and learning its sense of beauty also—yet with openness to all Indian and Western advances as well, and thus to carry on the tradition of a great past, and adequately meet the opening future.

ALL INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

FOURTH SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference begins in Bombay in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Thursday, the 29th November at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidency of Dr. Annie Besant. The first day will be devoted to the welcome address of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference, the President's speech and the appointment of the two Committees for the consideration of the papers that have been received for the Conference. The two Committees will meet on Friday, the 30th instant at 11 a.m. and will finish their labours by the evening. The full Conference meets on Saturday the 1st December and Sunday, the 2nd December, at 3 p.m. and 12 p.m. respectively to consider and discuss the reports that the two Committees may have submitted to it and pass the resolutions or recommendations, if any, made by the Committees. The Conference will be dissolved on the evening of the 2nd December.

The Membership fees for each institution have been fixed at Rs. 5 per member and for individual delegates Rs. 5 each. On account of the representations made that some Social Workers will be prevented from attending the Conference on account of the membership fees being Rs. 5, the Executive Committee in their meeting of the 17th instant have decided to admit a limited number of such persons to the Conference and issue to them Delegates' tickets free of charge. Local Social work institutions have been requested to suggest the General Secretary of the Conference a few names, if any, from among their members who want to take advantage of this concession.

SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

It was in November 1920 that as a result of the joint efforts of several organizations interested in social welfare, the Social Purity Committee of Bombay came into existence with the object of investigating problems connected with prostitution and of awakening public opinion on the gravity of the evils caused by the immoral and degrading traffic in women and girls which had assumed alarming proportions of late in the city. The first chairman of the Committee was Hon. Sir George Curtis.

During its short career the Social Purity Committee was able to stimulate and influence public opinion on the subject of commercialised vice by means of occasional pamphlets and public meetings; it also organized a memorial to the local Government signed by the leading citizens of Bombay, praying for the enactment or a law prohibiting the keeping of brothels. Towards the end of 1921 Government appointed a Committee to report on the evil of prostitution in Bombay, and the Rev. R. M. Gray was nominated to serve on the Committee as the representative of the Social Purity Committee. The Prostitution Committee submitted its report in 1922. While the majority recommended that brothel-keeping should be made illegal, the minority report favoured segregation [illegible] or the time being and suggested the for- [illegible] tion of a Vigilance Committee for in- [illegible] ction purposes. This was followed by [illegible] revention of Prostitution Act of 1923, [illegible] while it did not make brothel- [illegible] illegal, marked a definite step in [illegible] of the state of affairs hitherto [illegible] passing of this measure the [illegible] ecome urgent for the formation [illegible] tion with adequate funds and [illegible] at its back to help in the [illegible] Act and to take all such [illegible] be necessary to bring [illegible] ssive realisation of the [illegible] bolition. In June last [illegible] hich representatives of [illegible] s and organizations [illegible] tterment in the city [illegible] l Purity Committee [illegible] Bombay Vigilance [illegible] however that to [illegible] tly with the [illegible] that await solution [illegible] ssary to form a public Association. It is with this object that a meeting has been convened to be held at 6 p. m. on Wednesday (to-morrow) at Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, Wood house Road. Headquarters, Wodehouse Road.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the above Committee wires from Poona:—The first general meeting of the M. P. C. C. for the year 1923-24 will be held on Thursday 29th November 1923 in Poona at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall at 3 p.m. All the members are requested to attend.

The old Executive Committee will meet on Thursday 29th November 1923 in Poona at the M.P.C.C. office (189 Budhwar at 8-30 in the morning.

The New Executive Committee will meet at the same place on Friday 30th November 1923 at 8-30 a.m. The Agenda includes the counting of the Votes for the A.I.C.C. the declaration of the result, and election of 12 delegates for the Congress.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA'S CURRENCY RESERVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's paper we find a Press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, in which we are told that a transfer has been made of £2,000,000 gold from the Paper Currency Reserve against a corresponding transfer to the reserve of sterling securities." This means, if we deprive the language of its adornments, that £2,000,000 worth of gold which India possessed in her Paper Currency Reserve, Government has thought proper to part with. We are told that this gold will not be shipped abroad, but that the Secretary of State will realise the amount sterling money by the sale of Council Bills which when tendered in India will be paid in gold at the market rate.

The defence made in favour of this action which is regarded as sufficiently unimportant to be relegated to a corner of the news columns in the daily papers, needs careful examination. We are told that to-day the metallic proportion of the Paper Currency reserve is 68.21 per cent of the total circulation, whereas by law it should not be less than 50 per cent. Thus our official currency experts seem to have suddenly realised that there is a considerable loss of interest on the money thus locked up in the Paper Currency Reserve in excess of the statutory limits. This great achievement is the result of what virtually is a policy of deflation pursued during these last 18 months and more, regardless of the serious effects of such a policy on trade and industry, but with the single purpose of pushing up the exchange value of the rupee. Our experts now tell us that all this gold is lying idle—amounting roughly to the value of 24 crores of rupees calculated at Rs. 10 a pound gold, but really worth 36 crores of rupees. Our experts feel the heavy loss to India in the shape of the interest which this money, if properly invested, would bring to the country, and therefore they are anxious that it should be gradually invested in sterling securities to base the London money market and to create credit for relieving unemployment at home!

Another advantage which our currency experts point out is the advantage accruing from investing gold in sterling securities when they are at a discount in terms of gold and selling off these securities again when sterling approaches parity with gold.

These are the two advantages which India will secure from this new fangled policy of transferring gold from India which is to benefit by such transfer to London which will possibly be the poorer for it! And any one who reads the present press communique will see that this is the humble beginning of a new departure in the policy of a very disinterested (!) and patronising government, and is intended to be a feeler of Indian public opinion.

Our currency experts thus want us to believe that whilst it is to the advantage of every country in the world to preserve its gold resources—nay that while Great Britain is frantically anxious to have more gold for her national prosperity—the best policy for India is to part with the gold that she has secured legitimately and with great difficulty for herself. Whilst Indian public opinion has been persistently clamouring in the past against the locking up in London of the gold Standard Reserve and of other funds which were so disastrously frittered away after the War through the process of selling reverse bills, here we are blandly assured that it is to our interest to transfer even the little gold that we possess to be invested in sterling securities. The fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve is intended, and rightly intended, to be the basis of a credit superstructure for the industrial and economic development of India; and now we are to believe that if we transfer a part of this reserve, which we are permitted by the law to do, to England, to support *English* credit transactions, *India* will secure an advantage! And whilst £2,000,000 are sent away for investment to earn interest at 2½ per cent, there is an announcement of the issue of Treasury Bills to the extent of one crore of rupees on which Government has to pay at least 5 per cent interest!! We have never seen a more amazingly "scientific" exposition of currency manipulations intended to support a pernicious policy of propping up the rate of exchange!—Yours, etc.,

P.A. WADIA.

Hormazd Villa Malabar Hill

Bombay, Nov. 17.

CONFERENCES AT HOSHANGABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSHANGABAD, Nov. 19.

The Hindustani Central Provincial volunteers' Conference and the Hoshangabad District Political Conference commence sittings at Hoshangabad on 8th and 9th December. Sjts. Jamnalalji Bajaj, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad are expected to attend. Maulana Mohammed Ali is also expected. Pandal work and other arrangements are well in hand. All satyagrahis and Ahmedabad pledged volunteers will get delegate tickets and food free in the volunteers' Conference and ladies will be allowed free in both Conferences.

Our correspondent wires from Hyderabad: The Hyderabad Congress Committee celebrated the 20th Gandhi Day on the 18th instant by organising a Khadi procession and a public meeting. The procession started from the Congress office and passing through the principal streets stopped at the Municipal market where a public meeting presided by Sjt. Jairamdas was addressed by Messrs. Ladharam, Abduljabar and Dr. Choithram on the various phases of the situation in the country.

TARRIFF BOARD.

(Continued from previous page.)

Steel which was not much imported in our market. So it required protection against the latter and not against the former and therefore there was no sense in taxing the former highly since it was not the competitor of the Tata Steel.

His Committee's request to the Tariff Board was that whatever duty was decided to levy on the imported steel, to give protection to Indian steel, the protection should extend only to such articles of Iron and Steel as were manufactured in India in a sufficiently large scale and not to all articles of Iron and Steel imported. Indian Steel Co. at present manufactured only Rails, Bars, Angles, Tees, Channels, Pig Iron, Wires and wire-nails while such articles as Rods, plates, sheets, black or Galvanised were not manufactured here and even if they were manufactured in future they were not likely to be on a large scale. His Committee felt therefore, that it would do nobody any good to tax such articles imported from abroad and hoped that the Tariff Board would take this matter into consideration if they decided to levy increased duty on steel imported from abroad.

MR. TRIVEDI EXAMINED.

Examined by the president, Mr. Trivedi, said there were 40 members of his association and the quantity imported by them was two and a half lakh tons. He did not advocate full increase of duty, but he recommended bounty. Basic steel, bars, joints were their chief imports. The bars were chiefly used for building purposes. Before the Ruhr occupation, import price of steel bars, which was the principal article of import from the Continent was about £7 per ton which with 10 per cent. Port Trust dues and clearing charges came to about Rs. 120 per ton. On account of the Ruhr occupation it increased to Rs. 150 and now it was going down and in six months it would go back to Rs. 120, whereas Tata Co's price F.O.R., Bombay was Rs. 200. If duty of the latter increased by 23 1-3 per cent. to Rs. 150 per ton, so even with full protection given the company would not be able to compete against Continental trade. Lately, he understood, the company was producing plates and sheets.

To Mr. Ginwala the witness said since 1915 he had been carrying on that business. He had no practical experience of steel making. At present competition was from with Great Britain than Continent, Tatas were making rails and they were likely to produce more in future. In the first place, competition with England must be killed. There were persons available in this country who possessed that knowledge and who were not at present on the Tata's Board There was more American labour employed than was necessary

To Prof. Kale the witness said iron ploughs were not used by cultivators. The iron and steel used by that class was extremely small in quantity and when he said that the cultivators were hard hit he merely included them as a unit in general consumers. The whole thing at Jamshedpur was managed by one or two foreigners, while the directors looked to the financial side. His idea was that some of the directors should closely enquire into the working of the company and should remain on the spot. They should also go to the Continent to get experience. He advanced that view as a citizen and not as a merchant.

MR. HOMI'S ORAL EVIDENCE.

Reassembling after lunch at 3 p.m. the Board examined Mr. Homi orally. The examination was strictly restricted to those parts of his written statement which were not objectionable in the opinion of the Board as per their decision communicated to Mr. Homi at the last sitting on Saturday.

The President at the outset intimated to Mr. Homi that as his written statement contained a good many matters of a technical nature, the most convenient procedure would be to have him examined by the Board's technical adviser. The Board would afterwards put what supplementary questions they liked to put to witness.

Mr. Homi asked for permission to make a statement with a view to making his position clear with regard to his appearing before the Board again for further oral examination.

The permission having been given Mr. Homi read a type-written statement, in the course of which he said he had decided to re-appear before the Board for further oral examination with a view to helping their labours but that should be taken to imply any agreement on his part with the opinion of the Board with regard to his written statement. The facts and figures of the working of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. mentioned in his written statement were confidential only in name. But as a matter of fact they were well-known in various parts of America and some parts of India. He asserted that he did not disclose the facts and the figures of the Tata Iron and Steel Company out of any interested motives.

Mr. Homi was then examined by Mr. Mahtor with reference to some paragraphs in his written statement. The examination was in the beginning more or less concerned with regard to the general nature of the steel-industry in the country.

Questions were then put to Mr. Homi by Mr. Mahtor with regard to a variety of details affecting the cost of steel manufacture at Jamshedpur including the cost of ore, coal, labour, machinery and different process, as compared with the costs obtaining in Factories in the U. S. A. Witness in reply qualified his answers with a number of suggestions quoted from his written statement. He said that the Tata's work at Jamshedpur had a great many advantages over many similar works in the world and that in spite of such advantages they had failed to make the concern successful.

At one stage, in course of the examination by Mr. Mahtor, Mr. Homi wanted to read out some private correspondence on the subject of his examination but the president objected to it and said that he must submit a copy of all such private correspondence before hand for approval if he wanted them to be put on record, even if he had permission of the writers of these letters to use them as he (witness) liked them to do. The President therefore disallowed the reading of the letter at that stage.

Mr. Homi was examined the whole afternoon by Mr. Mahtor on details of the iron and steel industry as obtaining in America, and India. The whole examination was of a very technical nature.

Mr. Homi's oral evidence was not finished when the Board adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

PRISON CONDITIONS IN INDIA

The Swarajya:—

The letter of Mr. Bhansali to "the Bombay Chronicle" on the treatment of political prisoners in Yerawada jail, reveals enough to substantiate the charge against the Government of Bombay that it has been guilty of deliberate and continued inhumanity. The Enquiry Committee's report on the Visapur Jail Scandal first brought to light the horrible conditions of jail life under the administration of Sir George Lloyd. Sir Edward Henry, himself an Indian official with vast experience both in the Police and in jails, characterised jail conditionsin India as 'appalling and deplorable'. This is by no means an exaggerated estimate; in fact, these adjectives do not half express one's horror at the brutalities such as those perpetrated in the Visapur jail. Sir Edward is probably unaware of the hard lot of political prisoners. If he knows of it, it would shock him even more. While all civilised governments have admitted the right of political prisoners to be treated on a better footing than the ordinary convict class, in India alone, do we find them treated, not merely as ordinary convicts, but actually classed with the most dangerous characters. And in Madras, we have the unique spectacle of a political party parading under the name of 'Justice' which actually pleads for 'severer' treatment to political prisoners: to their minds, Jain-cooperator are 'not fit of the hatching or deporable' as they would like them to be if they had their way."

DEESA DEPOT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

DEESA, Nov. 17.

The trial of the fourth of the Deesa Depot Embezzlement cases commenced before the special Magistrate on Thursday the 15th instant. In this case, the police had sent up for trial Lala Shimbhu Lal, the Depot banker and Jamadar Ahmed Hossain, the head Indian Clerk of the Depot for conspiring to defraud the Government of two sums of Rs. 3,558 and Rs. 308 in December 1920 and March 1921 respectively. With the consent of the Court Mr. O'Gorman, the Public Prosecutor, withdrew the charge against Lala Shimbhu Lal and proceeded with the case against Jamadar Hussain for falsifying the accounts with intent to defraud the Government of a sum of Rs. 3,558 and for destroying certain Government records. Lt. F. C. Young, the then accounts Officer of the centre, Khan Sahib J.R. Sukhia of the Sind C.I.D., Mr. C. R. Henry of the Military Accounts Department and a few other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The Court after hearing the evidence and the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses framed charge against Jamadar Ahmed Hussain under section 477 A Indian Penal Code and adjourned the case to Friday the 23rd instant to enable the accused to call defence witnesses. Mr. Joshi, Pleader of Ahmedabad, is defending the accused.

There was a successful meeting of the Allahabad Gymkhana races on Sunday. Mr. Caruth Rose rode the winner in four races out of a card of five. Sir William Marris attended and distributed the prizes at Boys' High School sports on Sunday afternoon.

News has been received in Delhi that Shahzada, a notorious outlaw who killed Mrs. Ellis at Kohat is the principal culprit in the Parachinar outrage.—(A. P.).

Jazirat-ul-Arab day was clebrated at Bulsar, when Hindus also participated.

(Continued from column 6.)

dared to speak in the Corporation they would not do so on a public platform. If the address was put to auction at Crawford's as it was, he said, it would not even realise six annas.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said instead placing the Municipal grievances they had put in the address the political conditions of the country. What the Governor required to know was that their compulsory education was neglected and their infant mortality was appalling as nowhere so in the world.

A closure was applied at this stage and, the proposition was put to vote and it was declared carried by 60 against 30 votes. On a poll being demanded 50 voted for and 29 against it and it was carried.

In regard to the protest of Dr. Dadachanji that certain words used by some members were unparliamentary, the president said they were certainly so. Owing to his mind being distracted elsewhere at that time he did not rule them as unparliamentary.

Mr. Jamnadas replied that the words "fraud" and "hypocrisy" were not unparliamentary.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR.

(Continued from previous page.)

have anything to do with the address. He was himself a member of the Corporation and he did not want to give any address to either Governor. It was therefore a huge fraud perpetrated on the house by dragging the names of the "members" of the Corporation and the "citizens" in the address. It was a fraud because the resolution was carried by 48 against 31. They could say "the Corporation" or "48 members of the Corporation" had voted the address. If, however, they carried the resolution to give the address, it was still to be seen as to what the Nationalist party would do by way of protest when the address was given at Apollo Bunder.

Then it was said in the draft that for the first time ladies were given the privilege of the co-operation in their deliberations. But the "ladies" of the Corporation except Mrs. Hodgkinson were against giving the address and he failed to see why their names were dragged in the address. He also objected to the words "your knowledge of men and affairs" as he said the Governor-designate was an insignificant person before his appointment and nobody knew him in India. He therefore hoped that the draft would not be passed in its original form.

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL INCIDENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the wordings in the draft very seriously encroached upon the rights of the citizens and he hoped the president would not be a party to this lying hypocrisy. He reminded the house of the incident that took place a few years ago when the question was mooted to vote an address to Lord Willingdon in the name of the citizens of Bombay. By introducing the name of the citizens they had challenged their rights by one stroke of the pen. He would suggest to draft the address on behalf of the Corporation of Bombay but would strongly object to the words "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay". By taking the citizens' name they would take away their initiative time of Mr. Horniman. The Corporation should be careful as to how they gave an address lest they ridicule the Governor in the public eyes. As a matter of fact they knew him by accident and it would be ridiculous to extol him to the sky especially as when he was not known in this part of India. The speaker was told that Sir Leslie had distinguished himself as a Government whip and that he had defended the brutal acts of General Dyer in a prominent manner and recommended that pension should be given to him from Indian exchequer. Perhaps it was this part of the public service the drafters should have mentioned in the address. He hoped the members who were openminded would still consider and taking this record of service of the Governor-designate, they would not vote for the resolution.

"SAVE ME FROM FLATTERERS."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said after reading the address the Governor-designate might well say "Save me from flatterers and hypocrites". At the time of the discussion over the address Dr. Dadachanji had told them that through the address they would draw out his future policy. This he thought was a rank hypocrisy as no attempt had been made in that direction to find out the policy of the new Governor in the address. A reference was made in the draft address in regard to Kenya question but where Lord Reading failed as a Viceroy he did not know what Sir Leslie would do as a Governor in setting aside the Kenya settlement.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said the address was proposed to be given to the new Governor as a representative of H. M. the King Emperor and it amounted to nothing more than a cordial welcome. The Nationalist party was now opposing the address but he did not know whether it would similarly oppose if Mr. Nariman was made a Governor. He challenged Mr. Patel's statement that 90 per cent of the citizens were against the address as it was a libel on the hospitable instincts of the Indians.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said Mr. Patel and Mr. Nariman's comments on the address had been interesting and amusing though far from edifying. She might point out to Mr. Patel that his ignorance of Sir Leslie's career both as a brave and distinguished soldier and as a politician was his own fault and not Sir Leslie Wilson's misfortune. She protested against Mr. Nariman's remarks when he said that the address was a "living hypocrisy". Every one there present understood that it was a matter of common usage that the Nationalist party should abuse any measure that they did not agree with. No one expected and no one desired that Mr. Nariman should support the motion. As a signatory of the draft she protested against the language of Mr. Nariman.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY" WORDS.

Dr. Dadachanji protested against the terms "lie", "hypocrisy" and "fraud" used in the debate and characterised them as unparliamentary which would not be permitted in any legislative assembly.

He explained that they introduced the subject of Kenya in the address as they wanted to know the new Governor's policy in regard to it.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumdas opposed the motion.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the resolution having been passed by a bare majority it should have been made as colourless as possible. A reference was made in regard to the Kenya Question in the address but in political agitation he knew what they

(Continued in column 5.)

THE GANDHIAN WAY.

FREEDOM'S ROYAL ROAD.

SWARAJ PARTY AND CONGRESS.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR AT BIJAPUR.

Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar delivered the following presidential address at the Second Karnatic Provincial Congress held at Bijapur.

I thank you for the great honour you have done me by electing me to preside on this occasion. Karnataka, perhaps, stands foremost in steadfast loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi, in active faith, loving labour, and patience of hope. To be asked by such a Province to preside over its Conference is indeed a matter for pride, but I am far too conscious of my short-comings to mistake your affection for my own desert. I hope I shall be of some use in the conduct of your deliberations.

Your Province has suffered heavily this year by famine, floods and plague. Fifty thousand souls were rendered homeless by the floods; the Mangalore and the Udipi Congress Committees who did prompt service among the afflicted people deserve your warmest congratulations. You have lost some of your best workers, the quiet and idefatigable organiser of Belgaum, Shriyut Krishnrao Karguppikar; brilliant young Jayrao Deshpande; Shet Narayandas Darbar, brave old warrior by whose death Shriyut Srinivasa Rao Kowjalgi has lost his good right arm; and Govind Rao Yalgi self-less, devoted, unassuming disciple of his equally devoted and self-less and unassuming master, Shriyut Gangadhar Rao Deshpandhe, to whom the void created by Govind Rao's death is unfillable. While death took away these workers, the long arm of the Government has also had its toll. Besides your Nagpur contingent who have returned victorious, Dattopant Majli has cheerfully gone to prison a second time in vindication of truth and elementary liberty. Brave Diwakar has gone a second time to prison, this time for two years hard labour. Narayan Rao and Ramrao, who did good work in the South Kanara floods have also been taken away. Let us congratulate ourselves on being able to command the unswerving loyalty and courage of such tried warriors.

I shall not detain you with any lengthy address. I shall not attempt to exhaust all the topics that engage the public attention, and crave your permission to leave many things untouched Obviously, late in November, with the coming Sessions of the Congress approaching us fast, it is not necessary or advisable to take up questions that must find final solution only in the Indian National Assembly. We cannot, however, at a Conference like this fail to give public expression to widespread feelings on some topics, at least as an indication of opinion which may be useful in shaping the decisions at Cocanada. But the main business of the Conference is to organise your Province for the work before you.

DELHI COMPROMISE.

The Congress suspended propaganda on the Council boycott and permitted those who were convinced of the utility of entering the Councils to do so. This Compromise was agreed to as a necessary evil. We deliberately allowed this breach in the fortifications, but we should not let it widen into anything bigger. Respect and tolerance for difference of opinion is an essential feature of all Gandhian methods including Non-co-operation. We should not prevent any man from acting according to his convictions. The Moderates and other co-operators enjoyed this liberty, and the Swaraj Party too had the same liberty. But they wanted something more than respect and tolerance. The hold of the Congress and the Non-co-operation programme over the people was so great that they wanted on our part a suspension of action according to our own convictions, in order that they may have fuller opportunities to put their own beliefs into practice. Rightly or wrongly, for the sake of peace this was done. But we cannot be led further into a path which we are convinced is contrary to the essential principles of Non co-operation. We cannot permit the Congress to be identified with the activities of any group inside the legislatures. For the sake of peace we sacrificed a splendid opportunity to organise the most striking National answer to the Salt Tax, to Kenya and to Nabha. For the sake of peace we gave up the golden opportunity of confirming our hold on the voters and to educate them in the Gandhian principles. If we but compare the educative value of the boycott Campaign of 1920 with what has been done by the Swaraj Party this year in getting themselves returned, we can see how much has been sacrificed by us. But not to regret the past which cannot be recalled, and to turn to the future, let us not allow ourselves to be dragged into the counter-programme any further. There is no doubt there is grave danger. We do not know the further programme of the Swaraj Party. They may wait till another General Election for getting their full strength, or for the Congress to give up the Triple Boycott 'in toto'. They may join other members in the legislatures and try parliamentary methods from total obstruction down to co-operation 'cum' discriminate opposition. They may join the Convention proposed by Mrs. Besant and await the fate of a newly drafted Constitution. But the Congress cannot take any part, active or passive, in any of their proceedings. Unless this is rigidly laid down, the Congress would be led to a repudiation of the great Non-co-operation programme.

The political situation has been taxing Congressmen to the uttermost point. The dynamic force of the great tide raised by Mahatmaji seems to have spent itself out. Ideals and methods which in the freshness of first promulgation by the great Mahatma roused surging reaction in the hearts of men, seems now by very reiteration to have lost their magic. 'Everyone wants something new and newer yet every day. The old truths fail to impress men. The great expectations and hopes that buoyed up the spirit of the people at first and created an unexampled energy have yielded to a sense of disappointment, and failure. Doubt and circumspection reign in the place of courage and hope. Knowledge and experience have made people wiser but also more apprehensive of failure and unwilling to act.

Our enemies whose first shock and surprise at the Revolution aided our efforts and encouraged us to push our campaign on with vigour, have now naturally regained their stability and rallied themselves to a more effective defence against us. People thus feel that the Government is stronger today than they were during the earlier days of Non-co-operation. The situation is in every way more difficult than it was in the first phase of our Revolution. Mahatmaji himself found the difficulty developing, and was trying to meet it. No wonder that after he was taken away from us, lesser men find the problem difficult.

"AN EASY SATYAGRAHA".

While on the one hand those who stand by Mahatmaji's programme are faced with this situation, the forces that never believed in the Gandhian method of suffering and non-violence, have taken advantage of the inertia to reassert themselves. Men, who were compelled by the irresistible force of this national upheaval to adopt the Gandhian programme against their real political convictions, have thrown off the oppressive Spiritual burden, and are seeking to interpret and shape the programme into a form of political resistence more suitable to their own temper and convictions. The forms and shibboleths are retained but the guiding principle is different. Not love, but hatred; not *ahimsa* but violence such as can be put forth; not self-suffering, but cleverly organised embarrassment of the enemy with the minimum amount of suffering on our part: This is the easy Satyagraha sought to be interpreted and practised by the new school of practical non-co-operators. To these folk the basic law is that man is a non-spiritual being, essentially selfish, and violent, who can only be compelled by pain and punishment to respect others; whereas the whole basis of the Gandhian method is the truth that man is essentially good and Spiritual, and responds to love, not to fear; to sympathy, not to punishment.

The German Government too attempted to sustain Gandhism on a basis of hatred and organised embarrassment without the life-giving Gandhian principle of love and suffering. They ordered non-violent resistance on a large scale. The Government supported the population and reduced suffering to a minimum. The attempt was gigantic and seemed near to success but failed. German resistance was not Gandhian Satyagraha, even as the very best mechanical engine is yet not a living thing.

Non-co-operation interpreted as mere political embarassment is as far from Satyagraha, and is fore-doomed to failure or relapse into futile agitation, pure and simple. You can no more set up non-violent coercion of this kind into a living force, than make a living man out of an electrified mechanism. Such non-violence will be nothing more than second-rate violence and will have to acknowledge its weakness. Only if we have the courage and the faith of Gandhi according to his own interpretation, can we organise his movement as an irresistible battle of the Spirit against the Devil. Suffering,—maximum, not minimum; love of the enemy, true and genuine, the love and pity that filled Christ's eyes with tears as he was led to Golgotha,—not suppressed hatred, finding legal and constitutional shape but feeding its endless vicious circle all the same,—without these, Non-co-operation and Civil disobedience can be of no avail, indeed cannot live for long, even as political formulae.

In my opinion, the one and only way out of the present situation is the Constructive programme. Back to Nagpur! as Moulana Muhammad Ali beautifully put it. It may be difficult to light a fire with damp stick. I do not know how many of you have had experience of the depression and the agony of lighting a fire with damp firewood. To work the Constructive programme now is very much like such a process. But it must be done if the cooking is to be done and the house-hold kept going. Other programmes may be easier to catch, may look more glorious, may indeed be necessary now and then, but the first and main work is this work of construction sketched at Bardoli. Even the Constructive programme includes more things than can be at once strenuously concentrated upon. I would ask people to narrow it down for the present in practical working, and widen it with progress. Spinning in every house is the one programme I would ask you now to concentrate upon. That the Charkha means non-violence, means removal of untouchability, means saving the people from the curse of drink, means social service, means Hindu-Muslim unity, means the whole of Gandhian Reform, is not a mere figure of rhetoric but is actual realisable fact. The Charkha and active strenuous propaganda for establishing the doctrine of non-violence must be our programme. Do not speak about the Charkha but actually spin and get people to spin.

"NON-VIOLENCE LOSING FIRMNESS."

Speak boldly, frankly and fully upon Non-violence. Non-violence is losing the universality and firmness of conviction which Mahatmaji had secured for it. The assaults upon it are too many. We must re-establish it firmly upon the throne of the people. This is the great secret of Hindu-Muslim unity in India. The creed of Non-violence can alone establish Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm basis. No committees of arbitration, no mixed panchayets will achieve much. Ready-made panchayets for deciding disputes will only create disputes where none existed before. That is our experience of the establishment of courts and consequent increase of litigation. Allopathic treatment will fail here as elsewhere. The constant insistence and spread of the fundamental doctrine of non-violence is the only remedy and the only hygiene for healthy communal life and unity. We have been too long treating Non-violence as a Gandhian idiosyncracy in an otherwise practical programme, giving to it a condescending toleration and nothing more. In truth, however, it is the bone of the whole programme, that which gives it strength to oppose the violence of the Government and the anarchy of the people, the most vital part of it, without which the rest will crumble to pieces. Peace and order are necessary for our movement. The essential implication of the Gandhian Revolution is that the Dharma of Non-violence must be established as a substitute for the Tyranny which is now policing the country. If we do not work for this the tentacles of the existing Government will continue to hold us in its grip.

I have described the difficulties of the situation, and insist on what I deem to be the only right path before us. The difficulty of problem—the stalemate as some would call it, was only to be expected. Unless we won the whole war in our first campaign this second and more difficult phase was inevitable. It need not depress us. This nation wants freedom, will surely want it to-morrow even if it is apathetic to-day; and when it wants freedom, it is bound to have it without doubt. Our difficulties are not in the methods we have employed being unsuitable or inadequate, or in the strength of the enemy. It is only the subsiding of the hunger for freedom that makes work difficult. Let us attend to this mainspring of action. The rest will take care of itself. I am convinced that this great nation is bound to see its own good, to see that freedom is life, and that slavery is hunger, misery and death. I am convinced that for our freedom there is no way but the Gandhian way. I am convinced that the nation is bound to take it up tomorrow if not to-day, and reach its appointed goal, even if it puts it by, for a while now. There is no need to feel depressed or sad. Nothing can be more foolish than the assumption that Non-co-operation is dead. What is the meaning of the death of Non-co-operation? Is it that not having achieved success by it the Indian Nation will abandon it as a political weapon, or that the Indian Nation abandons the goal of freedom? Neither can ever be true.

NABHA AFFAIRS.

I have not referred to many a topic but I should not close without a word about Nabha. Nabha is a belated recrudescence of Dalhousie-ism. People have been be fooled by phrases like Sovereign British Government, Suzerain power, Feudatory State, and the like. Indian Princes may be weak, may be deprived of their armies, may be controlled and emasculated by treaties; but in law they are free and sovereign, like the Government of India. There are many little states in Europe now which are as weak as Hyderabad or Mysore or even as Nabha or Patiala. But a neighbouring Government does not go and claim the right to depose the ruling Government for maladministration. This process is tolerable only in past history as one of the many wrong things that made the British Empire in India, even like the forgery of Clive or the extortions of Hastings. But we cannot tolerate a repetition of it now when we are master of our own time and its moralities. Whether Nabha voluntarily abdicated or was compelled, is beside the point. He was either forced or scared into abdication. Coercion of one kind or another is there. What kind does not matter. If there was maladministration, the British Administrator has no greater legal or moral right than you or I to take charge of the State. We must see to it that the people of a State are the only tribunal entitled to dethrone a Rajah, and they are the only authority entitled to elect a Board of Regency to govern in the place of a Sovereign dethroned for misrule. The Congress which stands for popular rights and liberties and whose function is to prevent encroachments upon these, must consider the British Administrator's inroad into Nabha as but an act of unconstitutional violence and must help to resist it. The Sikhs are fighting it bravely, and when the call for general help comes, there can be no doubt as to our duty.

The battle has spread outside Nabha. War has been declared on the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, and the Akali organisation is sought to be crushed. The battle is accepted and India will stand behind the S.G.P.C.

In this connection I must deplore one capital departure from the principles which guided the Akalis hitherto and led them to victory. The Gurukabagh fight was fought according to strict Gandhism without defence in Court and with faith in the efficacy of suffering. The engagement of lawyers and the offer of defence in the present campaign is a retrograde step. Gurukabagh is a victory of Gandhism pure and unsullied. I know, the object is not to save themselves from punishment but only to expose the Governmental misdeeds. But truth and suffering are their own propaganda. Defence and the doctrine of suffering are incompatible. Engagement of lawyers and Non-co-operation are incompatible. The propaganda and publicity of Cross-Examination are a fatal substitute for the self-lustre of truth and suffering, even as Parliamentary obstruction is a fatal substitute for Non-co-operation.

I have done. I hope you will take steps in this Conference to organise strenuous sustained constructive work in your province. I hope Karnataka will ever continue to be the stronghold of the Faith and the Courage of our great Master.

SJT. C RAJAGOPALACHAR.

WHO PRESIDED OVER THE SECOND KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE HELD AT BIJAPUR YESTERDAY.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS,

The Reception Committee, Cocanada Congress, is briskly proceeding with arrangements of the December session. The Congress pavillion, delegates' quarters, kitchens, dining halls and all structures connected therewith are located in Gandhinagar to the west of Cocanada. The Railway line forms the north-eastern boundary and the M. S. M. Railway Company kindly agreed to construct a temporary platform at a distance of 100 yards from delegates' camp, specially for the convenience of Congress delegates and visitors. The Yeleru River forms the south-western boundary and a temporary foot-bridge is proposed to be constructed across, connecting Gandhinagar with the Godavari navigation canal specially for the Congress season.

The whole site of Gandhinagar comprises an area of about 120 acres. The Municipality has already laid out metalled roads and water-pipe connections and the Municipal authorities are rendering every possible assistance. The Congress pavilion will be laid out in Part No. I, situated in the centre of Gandhinagar. The pavilion and enclosures cover an area of over 10 acres. Delegates' camp for 6000 persons has already been constructed in a block of about 11 acres, close to the north of the pavilion compound. In the spacious open in the centre of the delegate's camp a big Free Reading Hall is arranged for the use of delegates providing for leading English and Vernacular newspapers.

Seperate accommodation and kitchen arrangements are being made for Muslim delegates close to to the south of the pandal site. The Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees are requested to intimate the possible number of Muslim delegates from their provinces before the 25th instant.

Special arrangements are being made for families close by the temporary Railway platform and immediately to the north of the Delegates' Camp. Delegates coming with families are requested to intimate to the General Secretary as early as possible.

All India Khaddar Exhibition is arranged in the spacious grounds of the Cocanada Ladies' Recreation Club, adjoining Gandhinagar on its south. Demonstration parties of spinning, dying and wearing in khadi, silk and wool are being arranged Secretaris of all provincial Congress Committees are requested to broadcast information about the Exhibition in their provinces and persuade enthusastvic spinners and weavers to disptch exhibits.

The telegraphic address for all communications is "Congress," Cocanada.

The Congress pavilion provides accommodation for 12,000 persons only. 5000 delegates are expected: 4000 members of the Reception Committee will be enrolled; and place for only 3000 visitors is available.

Gradation of seats for members of the Reception Committee is fixed in the order of donations; Rupees 1000 and above, 500, 200, 100, 50, and 25, the last being the minimum subscription of membership. Reception Committee for both ladies and gentlemen.

The gradation of seats for Visitors, Ladies and Gentlemen is also fixed according to tickets, Rs. 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, and 25. Special concession is allowed to Lady Visitors at the lowest rate rupees ten.

Intending visitors are requested to send ticket value in advance and register their names. Space for Lady Visitors at concession rate would be very limited and they are therefore particularly requested to register their names forth-with on prepayment.

Printed tickets for all will be issued from 1st December.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

first of wild description, rather like ambitious dreams, which, as his mind matured, became more subtle and more practical. He seemed to revel in intrigue, so much so that he would even hedge against the failure of his schemes by fostering with equal care a scheme opposed to them. He always had the password of both camps, but used it only for his private ends, which were generally to discredit British rule in Egypt till Sir Eldon Gorst placated him by giving back the whole official patronage into his hands. It was his agent who conveyed the invitation to some British officers to shoot pigeons (against orders) which led to the unlucky Denshawai affair. At one time he professed to be an ardent Nationalist, yet he ruthlessly betrayed the Nationalists in the before-mentioned transaction with Sir Eldon Gorst.

This brightest of intriguers dreamed a dream. It was that when the Turkish Empire was destroyed there should arise an Arab Empire under the Khedivial dynasty. The dream was doomed to undergo surprising changes, as dreams will, in course of time, but the original idea, which he imparted to his friends (chief among whom was the Sherif Huseyn of Mecca), was to bring all the Arabic-speaking provinces of Turkey under the same yoke with Egypt and then exploit their discontent to bring about a great uprising which would hurl the British out of Egypt too. The Khedive was to be the temporal head, and the Sherif the spiritual head: a certain notable of Damascus was also to be suitably provided for. From common gossip of the well-informed in Cairo and Damascus one could gather so much and also that the scheme was much derided. That the Khedive intrigued behind the backs of his confederates seems probable, for in 1907, to my certain knowledge there were in Egypt people advocating his claim to the Khilafat as well as the Sultanate even from the pulpit. But nobody listened. The Egyptians are a people who hear words with patience, but only grasp their meaning when it pleases them.

Britain's Support.

The dream of the Khedive seemed harmless in those days. One never dreamt that any one could take it seriously. The destruction of the Turkish Empire was entirely opposed to British interests and, as at that time we supposed, to British policy. Imagine my amazement when, years afterwards in London, I heard that the same scheme was being seriously advocated in what are called "responsible official" circles. That was after the alliance with Russia (the cause of all the troubles in the East) had made it necessary for English politicians to contemplate the destruction of Turkey, and also, as they thought, to frame some project for the reconstruction of the Muslim world in that event. Our statesmen never make allowance for the unforeseen event, the act of God, which repeatedly has disconcerted all their plans, as in the case of Russia, and in that of Greece and Turkey. They make a rigid scheme beforehand, as if the future were in their control, and are amazed when, in the natural course, that scheme is broken. Abbas Hilmi Pasha was a better schemer, for his plans were flexible. Observe what happened in the case before us. A scheme of the Khedive's which chanced to suit their book, was taken up by British so-called experts and made rigid. The Khedive of Egypt was to be made Sultan, the Sherif of Mecca was to be made Khalifa and the Arabic-speaking provinces of Turkey, brought under the same yoke with Egypt, were to help to make an Arab Empire or Federation happy under British supervision, which was said to be the chief desire of all of them. There were even articles to that effect in "serious" reviews.

Repression in Egypt.

Every one seemed to overlook the fact that there is such a thing as public opinion in the East, and that public opinion in the East concerning England had completely changed; as also the position of Egypt in relation to the Turkish provinces. Lord Cromer, autocrat as he was, was a true Englishman. He maintained the freedom of the Press against all comers. He would say, in answer to the prayers and arguments of his officials: "I would infinitely rather that they wrote such things than thought them", and would pointedly refer to Wilkes and Liberty. His successors were less Liberal. Repressive action against the Egyptian agitators became the order of the day till, by the time when the Khedive's pet scheme was taken up in London, Egypt, from the point of view of the Oriental, was very much like Syria under Abdul Hamid II. Syria, on the other hand, had undergone as great a change, but in the opposite direction. The Turkish Constitution gave full freedom of the Press, full liberty of movement, improved the administration of justice and abolished espionage. The Muslims there no longer envied those of Egypt, but sincerity pitied them. Lord Kitchener's visit in 1913 to the very notable of Damascus whom I mentioned as a party to the Khedive's scheme was not by any means so welcome to the mass of Syrians as the English Press, especially the "Times" depicted it. It is true, that at that time there was a good deal of friction between the Syrian leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress and the Turkish leaders; but it was on a question of the degree of autonomy to be allowed to every province in the Empire. Only the Maronites of Beyrout and the Lebanon, who looked to France, not England, and a few adherents of the notable aforesaid, harboured designs which could in any way be called seditious. The Turks had satisfied the Syrian demands before the European war broke out; and that even the seditious elements did not desire a foreign yoke is proved to-day by their resentment of the same.

In Mesopotamia there was even less of discontent with Turkish rule, in spite of manifold attempts to foster it. I was in a position in 1913 to know everything that was happening in the vilayets of Baghdad and Basra of a nature likely to alarm the Turkish Government, and there was really nothing beyond local agitations of a kind which would be called legitimate in European countries, and which were certainly viewed more tolerantly by the Young Turks than they would be by the present Government of Mesopotamia. Just as English rule in Egypt had completely changed, the whole policy of England had completely changed, and Turkey too had changed but in the opposite direction. The Khedive's plan, which was originally based upon the admiration of the Turkish provinces for British administration in Egypt, ought also to have changed, but we had made it rigid.

ANNIVERSARY OF MOPLA TRAIN TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is new two years, that the most shocking Mopla Train Tragedy took place in Malabar. A hundred Mopla prisoners were entrained at Tirur in a van, that had no venetian or opening. At different stations, they shouted for water and fresh air, but they were asked to drink their perspiration and urine. At Podanur, fifty-six dead bodies were removed and fourteen died subsequently. A trial was held, and Sergeant Andrews, who was in charge, was acquitted by the Court!

Will any Loyalist or Liberal say:—

(1) Whether this signifies civilization?

(2) Whether the carriage of prisoners in closed vans is permissible in any modern state?

(3) Whether a tragedy of such magnitude and such horror has taken place in any other part of the world? And

(4) Whether Sergeant Andrews could have gone off Scott free in any other land?

Sir, The Mopla Train Tragedy is the most striking and humiliating instance of our helotry in our own land; and of the callousness of the Bureaucracy, that is deluding the people and denuding the land. The Magistrate observed in his judgment, that Sergeant Andrews had carried prisoners in similar vans on nine previous occasions.- Are prisoners in India to be treated as worse than cattle, as, they have been in Malabar? And yet the Bureaucracy is unrepentant.

Sir, I appeal to all public Associations to hold mettings on the 20th inst. for the observance of the second anniversary of the most terrible Train Tragedy in Malabar, and to organise a strong opposition in the country to insist on the discontinuance of closed vans for prisoners and of cattle trucks for pilgrims; for better accommodation for third class passengers who are packed like sardines, for the reduction of third class fares which are so exorbitant etc. Sir, for the memory of those 70 Mopla victims, for the honour of our motherland and in the interests of the millions of our poor countrymen, we must observe the Mopla Train Tragedy Day without fail.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI, BHARUCHA.

DABHOI MUNICIPALITY.

PEOPLE REFUSE TO PAY TAX.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 17.

The struggle between the people of Dabhoi and the Municipality, the details of which have been given in these columns previously, promises to be a long drawn out one. Either side is firm at present and there are no indications of a possible compromise. The people have passed resolutions in open meetings refusing to pay the house-tax to the Municipality according to the new valuation made and objected to by the people as a whole. The Municipality has so far refused to revise the valuation. Mr. C. C. Desai, who has been taking a very prominent part in the present struggle from the very beginning, has complained in public letter about pressure being put on him by the local police to keep himself out of the trouble. It seems, however, that as a result of the interview between Mr. Desai and the Police Commissioner of the Baroda State at Baroda, the restrictions placed on him have been removed. The Naib Suba and the Ex-Officio president of the Municipality, Mr. Pammanglore, who will arrive next week and take charge of his new office, will, it is hoped, do something to bring about some speedy solution of the problem.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

[redacted]ENCE AT [redacted]ADA.

Mr. N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary, Provincial Board, All-India Volunteers Conference, writes from Hubli:—The country's salvation depends upon an organised volunteer movement. Mahatma Gandhi says "It is my conviction that as soon as we have organised and disciplined ourselves, Swarajya will be established. An organised refusal to be ruled by any foreign power is all that is needed in a country like ours." The All-India Volunteers Conference at Cocanada aims at permanent national volunteer organisation. Will you, therefore, be pledged volunteers and attend the Conference for taking an active part in liberating Hindusthan?

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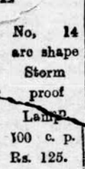

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

A LIVE ELECTION.

SAHIBS AND AGRICULTURE.

PASSION FOR CONSUMERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The elections are in full swing and will terminate only in the earlier part of next week. Urban constituencies have caught the humour of the event and we have had demonstrations of civic fervour encouraging to beholders. In a recent declaration, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that the one thing valuable in the Montagu Reforms was the establishment of an electorate, however small and mistrusted. Calcutta has proved that it can be operated as a level of popular enthusiasm. Nearly 50 per cent. of the electors have recorded their votes in the local elections, a proportion which is satisfactory in view of the reticent policy of orthodox non-co-operators who keep off the polling booths. As regards the returns for the Assembly, a smaller proportion have exercised their rights. In one of the Assembly constituencies only 27 voted out 762; in another only 16 out of 420; in a third only 91 out of 664; and in a fourth, 28 out of 239. On the average Assembly voters who turned up amounted only to 17 per cent. of the total. Numbers apart, the whole complexion of the week has proved that with a little effort and the stimulus of rival canvassing, our people could be rendered quite as warm in the exercise of the franchise as the citizens of democratic countries. To me the excitement was a revelation of popular interest. Placarding and catch-cries have been in riotous evidence all over the busy city. One of the candidates of Central Calcutta, non-Muhammadan had commissioned a fleet of three hundred cars labelled with assurances flattering to the electors. Some agents got poems published, laudatory of their principles. Here is a tag on which a candidate of the name of Cohen plumes himself:

Not for one, Not for ten,
Friend of all, Vote for Cohen.

Indifferent poetry perhaps, but the manner was immediately copied by Bengali writers to much effect. Yesterday, I saw two decrepit dogs sauntering about the University Institute and pasted with electioneering bills. Then there is the fact of a few mushroom periodicals coming out for the election-season: periodicals embellished with caricatures, crude and clever, and calculated to keep partisanship at fever heat. A grand-son of the late Kristo Das Pal is trying to oust Dr. Pramanath Banerjea from his seat on the Bengal Council and you see the marble statue of the great man pasted with bills on behalf of his descendant, and propagating a mute appeal to the electors. Dr. A. Suhrawardy in his communal manifesto has taken care to say that in the good old times he had won the respect and admiration of "the master-minds of the world such as Count Leo Tolstoy, Prince Ala-es-Sultanah, Enver Pasha and Mustapha Kemal Pasha." Credentials more imposing have been broad-casted by others. Some old people have made the offer of warm appreciations into a sort of hobby and it is curious to see one prominent politician impartially supporting a pair of rival candidates. Of the results, it is impossible to speak correctly before another week has passed. It is certain that Babu Bepin Chandra Pal has squeezed his way into the Assembly. Although a wilful and self-contained personality, he will be a useful member in times of official aggression. When the Reforms were inflicted on us, Mr. Pal preached a campaign of obstruction and though officially detached from the Das Party, he could be trusted not to sell himself to the bureaucracy. Unfortunately, he has had, of late, an obsession against the so-called Pan-Islamic danger. In his seclusion, he became a Hindu-Sabha protagonist, hardly appreciative of the active efforts made in North India for inter-communal concord. At times captious and erratic, he is essentially a Nationalist and will continue in the role. I am glad to see that Mr Nirmal Chunder Chunder who repeatedly gave proofs of sacrifice as a Congressman, got a lare number of votes in his candidature for the local Council. It is understood that the sitting member, Dr. Haridhone Datta, was a poor loser yesterday. Whatever the ultimate outcome of the adventure of Congressmen in Councils, it has served in city constituencies to prove that our people are susceptible to electioneering humour. The test election of the Moderate Party comes off on Monday. The day has been specially ordained for the benefit of the Burra Bazar constituency which sends one member to the Legislative Council. The Swaraj Party is running a candidate in the person of Srijut Satcowri Pati Roy. The sitting member is the redoubtable Advocate-General and the high-priest of diarchy. Of course without his official influence, circumstances have been shaping to his advantage. The votes, for example, will be recorded under the eye of the police. All the other polling booths of Bengal were situated on neutral territory, but the Advocate-General's polling booths will be at the Jorabogan Police Court and the Lall Bazar Police Station. The places are not a little awe-inspiring and must prove conducive to loyal instincts. Waverers will succumb to the suggestions of the atmosphere—again one of the unpremeditated advantages that come to the lot of the illustrious constitutionalist.

LABOUR CONGRESS.

The next meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Calcutta. The first session of the Congress had been held in Bombay in October, 1920. The second Congress was at Jherria in 1921 and the third was at Lahore last March. At the Labour Congress it was decided to convene the next All-India meeting at Calcutta. In compliance with the resolution, workers in Calcutta are organising a Reception Committee, with Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar as honorary secretary. It is in a way unfortunate that the Congress has to meet some time in February, which is provisionally chosen by the Reception Committee. The new Councils will during February be in their first-glow of self-importance and many members well-disposed towards labour may find it difficult to leave the Councils in the budget season. If the Congress could be held some time in December, it might find an opportunity of pressing for larger nominations and more seats in the legislatures and suggesting the names of leaders in whom labour had confidence. In February, it would be too late and Government in the meanwhile would have elevated some backstairs climbers to the dignity of "representing" labour. The place of the Congress is central so far as the Eastern side of the peninsula is concerned and some life and self-respect could be induced among the jute-mill workers and sea-men, though tea-garden labour would still be virtually beyond reach. The time of the meeting, however, has little to recommend itself. The Reception Committee is framing draft resolutions which will be shortly circularised among the constituent bodies of the Congress in all parts of India.

FRIENDS OF INDIA.

The last witness before the Tariff Board in Calcutta was Mr. George Pilcher who combines the duties of an Assistant Editor of the "Statesman" with the responsibility of defending "consumers" in India. Is it not curious that as foreigners amass money in India by dumping goods or manufacturing products or mining coal, they develop a fondness for agriculture in the proportion of their profits? Mr. Higgins comes out to India and makes money by speculation or Government contracts. When he has made Rs. 5 lakhs, he talks tenderly of agriculture; when he has put by Rs. 10 lakhs he is enthusiastic about agriculture; when he has made 15 lakhs he is in a fine state of agricultural frenzy and raves about the poor, dear Indian consumers. The same is true of the elderly bandicoots of the Civil Services and the professions. They grow old and rich, and when they have developed the frontal bulge of prosperity, they have become hysterically agricultural. They would even carry a hoe in one hand and a green plant-pot in the other to show how deeply agricultural they have become. Mr. Pilcher is in middle age and he is furiously concerned with agriculture. I hear that next year he is going back to the "Morning Post", but in the meanwhile his concern for agricultural consumers is giving him insomnia. He went before the Tariff Board as the mouthpiece of consumers in India and submitted a long essay on the need of a free market in India. Let it be noted that commercial bodies like the Bengal Chamber, Jute Associations and Mining Association could not agree on submitting common evidence before the Board in Calcutta. Mr. Rainy ragged Mr. Pilcher on the onerous nature of his responsibility as the Consumers' Representative, but he came away pleased with himself to insert chunks of wisdom in the "Statesman." Next week Mr. Pilcher will publish his views in the shape of a Book, with a Foreword by Sir Robert Watson Smyth and a eulogy by Mr. Professor Covajee. There is no truth in the statement that it will be dedicated to Sir Umar Malik Khan of Tiwana

The Sikh problem is not a territorial bother for Punjab officials. Essentially the Sikhs compose a brotherhood and it is remarkable that the struggle in the homeland of the Punjab is having its repercussion elsewhere, on however small a scale. Last week under the auspices of the Provincial Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Bengal, and in obedience to the orders of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, a religious Diwan was held by the local Sikhs. Resolutions were carried with thunderous shouts of "Sat Sri Akal." Speeches were delivered describing the character of the struggle in the Punjab and the meeting swore to abide by the precedence of religion and conscience. The following text of the resolutions indicate the spirit of religious zeal behind a movement deemed deleterious by the Government:—

That we, the Sikhs of Bengal, assembled here in a mass religious congregation in the sacred presence of Sri Guru Granth Sahib:—

(1) Honestly believe that, by their recent declaration of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (the duly elected and representative body of the Sikhs) with their subordinate associations as unlawful, the Government have in other words declared the whole Sikh community of which we also form a part as unlawful, and therefore, while cheerfully offering ourselves for arrest like every other true Sikh, do hereby declare that we are doing and will continue doing exactly the same thing on the same lines and with the same object, in view for which the Akali leaders have been arrested.

(2) While warmly congratulating the arrested Akali leaders, we do hereby once more affirm our staunch obedience to the S. G. P. C. and whole-heartedly associate ourselves with their past, present and future peaceful and non-violent actions for the furtherance of sacred Sikh Religious Reform and Freedom.

(3) We are of unanimous opinion and therefore earnestly request the S. G. P. C. strongly to defend Akali leaders by procuring the legal advice in order to fully prove the legality and non-violent character of our struggle for Religious Freedom and Gurdwara Reform.

The Diwan lasted three hours and in the evening there was a large procession of Akalis, barefooted and black-turbaned, carrying the Sri Guru Granth Sahib. The procession again marched through Cotton Street, Mechua Bazar, Central Avenue and Harrison Road. It is clear that Sikhs have taken the severity of the Punjab to heart and in the ultimate resort, Government may find it hard to localise agitation.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's weekly Gunny Market report, dated Calcutta, 13th November 1923 says.

Heavy Goods.—Demand during the interval has been fairly general and prices have improved all round. A good trade has been done in Nitrate Bags, while a fair business has transpired in Heavy Cees, B. Twills and Liverpool Twills for forward deliveries. A few sales of Cornsacks for next season are also reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for November at Rs. 33-0-0, for December at Rs. 32-0-0, for January at Rs. 30-0-0 to Rs. 31-0-0, for early February at Rs. 31-0-0, for April at Rs. 29-0-0 to Rs. 29-8-0, for July at Rs. 28-0-0 to Rs. 28-8-0; Twill Ore Bags 24 ozs. for April at Rs. 29-8-0; Twill Ore Bags (28 ozs.) for January at Rs. 35-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½lbs. for November at Rs. 54-0-0, for December at Rs. 53-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 50-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41 x 23) for November at Rs. 52-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 57-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 x 80) for 15th December at Rs. 56-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks 3¼ lbs.) for November at Rs. 74-8-0 to Rs. 75-0-, for January at Rs. 68-8-0, for February at Rs. 67-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 46-0-0, for February/April at Rs. 43-4-0; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 51/8, for January/March at Rs. 50-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for January/June at Rs. 1-14-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 45-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-0-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for December at Rs. 35-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 33-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2" blue) for November at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0 striped, for December at Rs. 47-8-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 45-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 43-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-0-0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for February/April at Rs. 49-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. D. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 52-0-0 to Rs. 53-0-0; B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 44-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 43-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 42-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians.—During the early part of the week this market ruled quiet, but towards the close buyers have shown more interest and prices are rather firmer. Shippers continue to confine their attention to near at hand goods, but Speculators have operated to some extent in the forward positions.

9 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 13-9-0 to Rs. 13-14-0, for December at Rs. 13-10-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 13-6-0, for April/June at Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 13-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 Hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for December/March at Rs. 29-0-0.

Hessian Bags 56 x 28 Hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for December/January at Rs. 31-0-0.

Hessian Bags 46 x 28 Hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 25-0-0.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for January at Rs. 21-0-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 81-8-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-9-0 to Rs. 18-0-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-2-0.

11 porters for December at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 for January/February at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 17-2-0 for January/September at Rs. 17-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-8-0.

40" 12 ozs. for December at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

45" 11 ozs. for November/December at Rs. 18-12-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for January/March at Rs. 34-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 34-0-0.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

PENALTY OF OPEN VENTILATION.

The following letter, dated November 10th, from the Secretary of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, to the Secretary of the Railway Board at Simla, has been sent to us for publication:—

"Dear Sir,—The Central Labour Board is the principal Labour organisation in Bombay to which are affiliated two of the present Railway Employees' Unions, viz., the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union—each with a membership of about 2,000. Thus by the order of the Managing Committee of the Board I address you the following to which I trust you will kindly give a satisfactory answer.

I beg to send you herewith copy of a publication called Railway Autocracy on the first page of which you will find the Agent's order to the G. T. M., the same was conveyed to the men in November, 1922. Now, the meaning of this order does not explain itself clearly. Presumably, it refers to political meetings. Thinking so, in June, 1923, a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association was held to discuss question of railway interest as will be found from the report subsequently given. This meeting was attended by two of the most loyal employees, Mr. Mohanlal T. and Mr. Chhotubhai, and their services were immediately dispensed with only because they attended it. If you peruse the whole correspondence printed, the attitude of these two loyal servants will be made plainly clear. The disobedience of the men is not proved at all and when explanation was asked for, none was given. This letter is only intended to ask what clearly is the meaning. It is not intended to wage war against the Agent; but when two of the Company's foremost officials earning decent salaries are dismissed they have a claim to know why that has been done. One cannot gag the mouth of the servants. So, will you kindly write to me what the Agent means by his orders? I trust in the name of fairness and justice you will not fail to reply of which I shall make the most judicious use.

"One more point I beg to urge upon your notice is that the meeting was held in June after the March orders that prohibited political meetings. There was absolutely no political discussion at all at the said meeting."

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SIR G. LLOYD ON EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The following are extracts from the speech of H. E. Sir George Lloyd at the laying of the foundation stone of the new schools of the Bombay Education Society at Deolali on 17th instant:—

His Excellency, after referring to "bad financial times" that "have necessitated of late a very drastic retrenchment in Government's expenditure", said:—"I feel, that to-day I should not miss the opportunity of making a last earnest appeal to all those who are taking an active part in these education activities. I would appeal to them to consider how precarious is the position of a number of scattered and isolated institutions; how difficult it is for them to achieve financial stability, not to speak of a prosperous financial position, and how easily if hostile forces gather against them, they will be overwhelmed and disappear. And if that is true, it is, I am convinced equally true that if they unite and combine their efforts, all these difficulties and dangers to which I have referred can be faced with equanimity and certainly overcome.

I am sorry to have spoken at such length to you, and to have chosen, on an occasion such as this, a subject of rather a depressing nature. But, I feel very deeply on this question, and have therefore taken the only opportunity which will fall to me before I leave to speak what is in my mind: and I hope you will forgive me. At any rate, I can end upon a more cheerful note, because it is my very pleasant duty now to congratulate the Council of Directors upon the success which has attended their efforts to get this Dolali scheme into working order—I am sure they will all agree with me in placing a large share of the credit for this to the account of Mr. Spence who has been as diplomatic and indefatigable as ever. The British and Anglo-Indian communities will probably never know how much they owe to Mr. Spence for his unselfish quiet and persistent work for their children. All that we can do, those of us who know, is to tell him how real is our gratitude and our admiration for what he has done.

I can also congratulate the staff on the very successful results they have been achieving: I have just been studying the inspection reports and it is very gratifying to read what excellent work has been done in spite even of adverse circumstances.

You, Mr. Spence, have done me the honour in your speech of asking me to allow one of the Houses to be called by my name. I can only say that nothing would please me better than to have my name associated permanently with this school. I shall value the privilege highly: and in spite of all the kind things Mr. Spence has said about me, I shall still believe that my best chance of becoming famous in after years will be because this school will become famous, and some reflected lustre will thus attach to my name."

The building was then declared open.

KARACHI MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Karachi was held at Khalikdina Hall on Sunday, the 11th November, 1923, to protest against some of the rules formulated by the Government of Bombay under the free and Compulsory Primary Education Act and the following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Karachi emphatically protest against the proposed enforcement of the Bombay Education rules of 1923, which aim at the inclusion, recognition and aiding of such schools as are termed "Mullah Schools" as the schools are nominal only, and are calculated to impede rather than advance the mental development of the Muslim children, and therefore detrimental to the Educational interests of the Muslim community, and call upon the Government to delete provisions regarding Mullah schools in Rule No. 80 and 88.

Proposed by Mr. Mohamed Ali Mohamed. Seconded by Mr. Tayab Ali A. Alvi.

This meeting further resolves that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed to go thoroughly through the rules and to find out such provisions therein as are likely to hamper the Educational advancement of the Muslim children in Sind.

Members of the Committee:—(1) Messrs. Tayab Ali A. K. Alvi, (2) M. A. Mohamed, (3) J. T. Tejani, (4) Abdullah Haji Zakria, (5) Abdul Rahman, Bar.-at-Law, (6) Abdul Majid Shaikh and (7) Dr. Haji G. H. Kassim.

Proposed by Haji Abdul Shakoor Abdul Kadir. Seconded by Mr. J. T. Tejani.

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Correspondent S.M.L.

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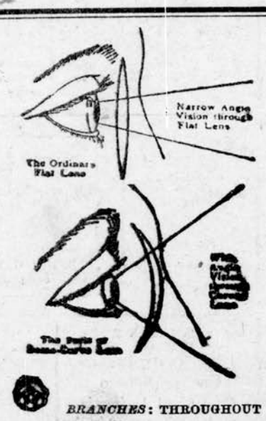

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